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The People's Press.

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Select Miscellany.

MA'S OLD BEAU.

A STORY OF DEED FORGERY.

BY CARL BRENT.

The recent relations concerning deed forgeries, at a criminal trial in Chicago, have reminded me of an incident that occurred a few years ago, in the vicinity of St. Louis, which seems to me worth relating.

Clara and Mary Merwin, sisters and orphans, were in the sitting-room of their pleasant home on the edge of a village near the Missouri.—Their mother had been dead several years; their father had lately died, leaving them an estate as they supposed, of the value of some forty thousand dollars. But they had learned quite recently that the property was encumbered to such an extent that they were likely to be deprived of it all. This discovery, as may be supposed, filled them with sadness and anxiety, and they were seated in silence, unable to read, to converse, to work, to do anything but brood over their great misfortune.

Whilst they were thus occupied with sombre thoughts, a buggy drove up in front of the house, and a man alighted, and the buggy drove away.

This man must have been a little on the shady side of fifty, to judge from his gray hairs, although his face was fresh and unwrinkled.—He was dressed with remarkable neatness, and his manner indicated briskness as well as precision. In one hand he carried a small valise, and in the other an umbrella, and he stepped quickly to the door and rang the bell. In a few minutes he was ushered into the presence of the young ladies.

"I'm obliged to introduce myself," he said, smiling and bowing in a courtly manner—"Abner Pierce. Here is my card—professional card. You will perceive that I am a lawyer in St. Louis, and presumably a respectable man. Don't be afraid; I am not here to hurt you, but to help you. I have the honor to call myself a friend of your family; that is to say although it is many years since I have seen any member of said family, I always had the highest possible regard for your now sainted mother, and nothing could please me better than to be of some service to her children."

"We are happy to meet you," murmured Clara.

"Thank you. I happened to hear—no matter how—that you were in trouble, and have come up here in the belief that I can assist you. I hope you will feel that you can trust me. I am actually an honest man, although a lawyer, and I mean well, although I may express myself clumsily."

"I am free to admit," said Clara, "that we need assistance and advice, and that we have not known to whom to look for it."

"Very well. It is a good thing, no doubt, that I have come. Now, sit down and tell me all about it."

Clara Merwin, who was the elder of the orphans, and the leader in everything, told how she and her sister had taken out letters of administration upon their father's estate, when a man of whom they had never before heard put in an appearance, and presented a mortgage, with bond included, executed by the late Mr. Merwin, upon all his real estate, for the sum of forty thousand dollars. Not content with prohibiting them from attempting to sell anything, he had tied up their money in bank, leaving them absolutely penniless. They had used their credit, but tradesmen were becoming impatient, and some had refused to supply them any further without pay.

"That is a bad case," said Mr. Pierce, "You need money, that is the first thing to be attended to. You must let me act as your banker until I get you out of this scrape, and that won't be long I hope. How much do you owe?"

"More than one thousand dollars," answered Clara.

The old gentleman counted out two hundred dollars from a well filled pocket-book, and handed it to her.

"For your mother's sake," he said, when she refused to receive it, and he forced it upon her in such a way that she could not help taking it. He then accepted the young ladies' invitation to make their house his home during his stay, and went in to dinner with them.

"Is there any place where I can smoke?" he asked, when they had returned to the sitting room.

"You can smoke here," said the impulsive Mary. "Pa always smoked here, and we are used to it."

So he took a merschaum and some tabacco from his valise, and was soon puffing away with an air of great contentment.

"I can think better when I smoke," he said. "Did you have any legal advice in the matter of that mortgage, Miss Merwin?"

"Yes, sir," replied Clara. "Our lawyer said that it was a plain case against us, although it was strange that we had never heard of the mortgage before."

"Very strange. What is the name of the man who holds it?"

"Alexander Campbell."

"Hmm. A good name, but a bad man, I am afraid. When and where can I see him?"

"He will be here this afternoon," answered Clara. "He proposes, if we will make him a deed of the real estate, to give up the bond and mortgage, leaving our money in bank and the rest of the personal property."

"Very liberal. Introduce me to him when he comes, as an old friend of the family, and not as a lawyer."

Mr. Alexander Campbell called in the course of the afternoon, and was made acquainted with Abner Pierce, at whom he looked suspiciously; but his eyes fell when he met the old gentleman's intent and piercing gaze. Mr. Pierce glanced but slightly at the deed that was offered for the consideration of the ladies, being occupied in studying the countenance of the man in whose favor it was drawn.

"I can't decide upon it, just now," he said at last. "As the friend of these young ladies standing as I may say, *in loco parentis*—I must make a few inquiries concerning the value of this property. Suppose you come up after supper, Mr. Campbell, and suppose you bring that mortgage with you. I have no doubt it is all correct, but would like to see it."

Mr. Campbell assented to this, and withdrew. Abner Pierce filled his pipe with nervous haste, but also with tobacco, and Mary brought him a light.

"I know that you have some good news for us," she said. "I can see it in your face."

"Not bad, my child. I hope and trust that it is very good. A good name, but a bad man, I said, and that is true. I think I see my way out of this difficulty, and the money which I lent you is safe. But you mustn't interfere with me, young ladies, or be surprised at anything I may say or do, or object to it.—You must trust me, and let me work in my own way."

After supper, when Abner Pierce had enjoyed another comfortable smoke, and had conversed with the girls concerning their mother as he had known her in her youth—a subject upon which he grew very eloquent—Alexander Campbell came in, bringing the deed and the mortgage, both of which he handed to Mr. Pierce for examination.

"I have made inquiries concerning the property," said the old gentleman, "and am satisfied that it is not worth more than the amount of the mortgage, and it would probably bring much less if sold at foreclosure. Your offer is a liberal one: but I must first look at the mortgage. This appears to be correct," he continued, when he had examined the instrument.—"It is properly acknowledged and the signature is undoubtedly that of Philip Merwin. I suppose the young ladies will have to go to the county seat to execute the deed."

The girl's countenances fell at this sudden surrender on the part of their champion.

"This reminds me," said the old lawyer, picking up the mortgage again, "of an occurrence that fell under my observation in Tennessee. Not that the two cases are alike, as the Tennessee case was undoubtedly a fraudulent affair; but there was a similarity in the circumstances. Don't look so down-hearted, young ladies. What will be, must be, and it is useless to cry about what cannot be helped.—As I was about to say, a man died in Tennessee, leaving a widow and one daughter. The widow was about to administer upon his estate, when a man who was unkown came forward, and presented a mortgage similar to this, and for exactly the same amount. It was examined by lawyers who were familiar with the signature of the deceased, and pronounced correct. Although there was something strange about the affair, they could find no flaw in the instrument. It was particularly puzzling to one of them, who thought that he had transacted all the law business of the deceased. He got hold of the mortgage and brought it to me when I was in Nasheville. I happened to have in my possession a very powerful magnifying glass that had been presented to me—the most powerful single lens I have ever seen. With this I examined the mortgage, and soon discovered that 'forty' had been raised from 'four.' There was no mistake about it. I could easily see the marks of chemical erasure, and the difference in pen and ink, between the 'raised' and the rest of the instrument. How the rascal got into the Register's Office, I don't know; but the record there had been altered in the same manner. He ran away, and it was not considered worth while to follow him. Strange circumstance, wasn't it, Mr. Campbell?"

Mr. Campbell was fidgeting uneasily in his chair, and made no reply.

"Here is the glass," continued the old gentleman, taking it from his pocket, "and you can see for yourself how it magnifies. Now, as I look at *this* 'forty'—why, bless me! the same signs are visible that I saw in my Tennessee mortgage! I think you will be obliged to drop this, Mr. Campbell. My Tennessee man's name was Alexander Bell, and he has added Camp to it since he came to Missouri.

Campbell, his face red as flame, reached out his hand for the document.

"I believe I will keep this, Mr. Campbell, for fear of accidents. What? do you think you could take it by force? Here is something that shoots five times. Going, are you? Very well; I don't think you will be molested, if you will leave this part of the country and never return to it. It is barely possible that the estate of Philip Merwin may really owe you four thousand dollars. If so, I advise you not to try to collect the debt, as such an attempt would land you in the penitentiary. Good night, Mr. Campbell, and farewell."

"What is it? What does this mean?" asked Clara, as Mr. Pierce, rubbing his hands and smiling, bustled around to fill his pipe.

"Are you so dull, my child? Why, the fellow is a swindler, and has been found out. I guessed as much when I first heard of the affair, and was sure of it when you told me his name. You will soon be able to pay me my $200, and then we will straighten up matters. Thank you, Mary, you are very kind to give me a light."

"Do you mean to punish him?" asked Mary.

"It would hardly pay. We could put him in the penitentiary, but you might lose four thousand dollars by the job. By trying for forty thousand, he has lost the four that may have been justly his due. He will be far from here by morning. I have no doubt, a good riddance to him! Ah, this is comfortable. I know that I feel better, and I hope that you do."

The girls were sure that a great weight had been lifted from their minds and hearts. Alexander Campbell, alias Bell, decamped, and Abner Pierce stayed a week with the orphans, during which time he arranged all their affairs satisfactory, and won their lasting gratitude and love.

"How can we ever thank you for all you have done for us?" said Clara, when he was about to leave.

"It was for your mother's sake, my child.—And for her sake, if I can ever help you, all I have is at your service."

Abner Pierce has visited the orphans frequently since the event above narrated and they have always had a cordial welcome for "ma's old beau."

CARRYING A LADDER.

Did you ever see a person carry a ladder?—He puts it on his shoulder, or it may be puts his head between the rounds, and has one of the sides resting on each shoulder, and having it nicely balanced walks along. A man with a ladder is an interesting object in a crowded street. He looks at the end before him, but the end behind him he cannot see. If he moves the front to the right side to get out of the way of a person, away goes the rear end just as far in the opposite direction, and the slightest turn of his body, only a few inches, will give the ends a sweep of several feet, and those in the way may look out for bruised hats and bumped heads, while the window glass along the street is in constant danger from the unseen rear end of the ladder. When a small boy, I was carrying a not very large ladder, when there was a crash. An unlucky movement had brought the rear end of my ladder against a window. Instead of scolding me, my father made me stop, and said very quietly: "Look here, my son, there is one thing I wish you always to remember; that is, every ladder has two ends." I never have forgotten that, though many, many years have gone. Don't we carry things besides ladders that have two ends? When I see a young man getting "fast" habits I think he sees only one end of that ladder, the one pointed towards pleasure, and that he does not know that the other end is wounding his parent's hearts. Many a young girl carries a ladder in the shape of a love for dress and finery; she only sees the gratification of a foolish pride at the forward end of that ladder, while the end that she does not see is crushing modesty and friendship, as she goes along thoughtlessly among the crowd. Ah! yes, every ladder has two ends, and it is a thing to be remembered in more ways than one.—*American Agriculturist.*

Do not forget that if you accomplish a little every day it will amount to a good deal in a year. If you pursue some study, or read one hour every day in the year, you will have acquired an amount of knowledge in three hundred and sixty-five days that will surprise you. Bear this in mind now, and let nothing prevent you from taking advantage of it.

Noah H. Rice, a United States Deputy Marshall in the Asheville District, who killed Andrew Moody for attempting to serve a *capias* on him for the violation of Internal Revenue laws, was acquitted at the late term of the U. S. District Court at Asheville.

GOVERNOR STOKES.

A SKETCH OF THE MAN WHO DECLINED A SENATORSHIP AND WHO SECURED PROOFS OF THE GENUINENESS OF THE MECKLENBURG DECLARATION.

By John H. Wheeler, in the Charlotte Democrat.

Montford Stokes, of Wilkes county, was a native of Halifax county, N. C. He was the son of Allen Stokes, and Mary, daughter of Col. Mumford, born in 1760. He entered the service of his country at the early age of 17, in the then navy of the country; and sailed with Captain Decatur, father of the distinguished Commodore Stephen Decatur, whose character as an intrepid officer is well known, and whose career was so unhappily terminated by a fatal duel with Commodore Barron in 1822 at Bladensburg.

He (Stokes) was taken prisoner by the British in 1776, near Norfolk, Va., and confined for a long time in the loathsome Jersey prison ships. After the war he left the navy but pursued the sea life, for which he had strong predilection, and commanding vessels out of Edenton, N. C., owned by Josiah Collins.

On marrying, he abandoned this perilous life and settled in Salisbury, where for many years he was Clerk of the Superior Court for this District, a position he filled from his superior qualifications with great satisfaction. He fought a duel with Hon. Jesse H. Pearson, at Mason's old field near Salisbury, and was wounded.

He was for many years the Principal Clerk of the Senate; and such was his usefullness and acceptability that he was elected a Senator in the Congress of the United States, which high position he at that time declined. He was again elected Senator in 1815, which he accepted and served until 1823.

He was elected State Senator from Wilkes county in 1826, and to the Commons in 1829, and re-elected in 1830, at which session he was elected Governor of the State over Richard Dobbs Spaight.

In 1831 he was appointed by Gen. Jackson Indian Agent in Arkansas, where for eleven years he discharged those important duties with credit to himself and satisfaction of the Government. He died at his post it Arkansas in 1842.

Gov. Stokes was twice married. First to Mary Irwin of Tarboro, sister or near relative to Capt. Henry Irwin who fell in 1777 at the battle of Germantown, by whom he had one daughter, Mary Adelaide, who married in 1814, first to Hugh Chambers of Salisbury, and a second time to Wm. B. Lewis, of Nashville, Tenn., who was one of the Auditors of the Treasury under Jackson, and whose only daughter married about 1830 Monsieur Pageot, the Envoy from France to the United States, and who resides in Paris.

By his second marriage with Miss Montgomery, daughter of Hugh Montgomery of Salisbury, Gov. Stokes had four sons and five daughters. Two of whom Mrs. Jones and Mrs Crane, only survived him.

1st. Hugh M. graduated at the University of North Carolina in 1815, in the same class with John H. Bryan, Geo. F. Graham, Francis L. Hawks, Willie P. Mangum, Richard Dobbs Spaight, and others—studied law and was clerk of Rowan Court.

2. David, Midshipman in the U. S. Navy, died at Charleston.

3. Rebecca, married W. C. Emmet, of Georgia.

4. Thomas, moved to Tennessee.

5. Mary M., married Jos. W. Hackett, of Wilkes.

6. Montford Sidney, born 1810, married Miss Triplett—he was a midshipman in the U. S. Navy, a Major in the Mexican war, Colonel of the 1st N. C. Regiment in the civil war, and died of wounds received in the battle of Chickahominy, 7th July, 1862, leaving one child, Lary.

7. Catharine, married Dr. Alexander, of Alabama.

8. Ann, married Hon. Roland Jones, member of Congress from Louisiana; she died at Shreveport.

9. Rochael Adelaide, married L. P. Crane.

The county of Stokes was called in honor of the Governor's brother, who was also a gallant soldier of the Revolution, and severely wounded near Charlotte in 1780. Judge Stokes was appointed by Gen. Washington District Judge of North Carolina. J. H. W.

IMPORTANT TO BANK INSTITUTIONS.

The attention of officers of all Banking Institutions in the State is called to the following section of the Revenue act, viz: Sec. 15, Schedule B, and all are hereby called upon to pay the taxes imposed and obtain the required license.

The following is the section of the act referred to:

Every National bank, State bank, Savings bank, or association conducting a business as contemplated in this section, any private banker, agent of a foreign banker or broker, every money, exchange, bond or note broker, whether operating as corporations or associations, or privately as individuals, and such insurance companies as are incorporated by this State, in addition to the *advalorem* tax on their capital invested, shall pay annually a tax according to capital employed, as follows: On a capital of one hundred thousand dollars or more, two hundred dollars, on a capital of fifty thousand dollars and less than one hundred thousand dollars, one hundred dollars; on a capital of twenty-five thousand dollars and less than fifty-thousand dollars, fifty dollars; on a capital of less amount than twenty-five thousand dollars, twenty-five dollars, and also ten dollars additional for each county in which they have an agency, said taxes to be paid to the State Treasurer. Every person or company running sleeping cars upon any railroad in this State, shall pay for every car so run fifty dollars per annum, and shall make return and pay to the State Treasurer as and when other State taxes are returned and paid. On failure to comply with the provisions of this section, said banks, companies or persons shall pay as taxes two thousand dollars, to be collected by the Treasurer of the State.

FLOGGING JUDAS.—On Good Friday the time-honored custom, so dear to all Portugese sailors, of flogging in effigy the false apostle, was carried out with all due ceremony by the crews of several vessels of Portugese and South American nationalities in London. At daybreak a life-sized figure of a man dressed in sailor's costume, with jack boots, was hoisted to the mast-head and a placard fastened to the breast bearing the inscription in Portugese, "This is Judas Iscariot, who betrayed Christ." The effigy remained "mastheaded" until about ten A. M., when the entire crew assisted in lowering it to the deck, the ship's bell meanwhile keeping up an incessant clanging. The figure was then carried three times round the deck and finally lashed to the capstan. The crew then armed with knotted ropes, and proceeded to belabor the apostle amid loud yells and shouting, the ship's bell all the time ringing an accompaniment. Pannikins of grog were served out, and this influence, combined with religious zeal, rendered the floggers almost frantic with excitement. The clothes were cut away in shreds, and, when, the figure was completely denuded, the block, of wood which does duty for the body was kicked all over the deck. It was then suspended to a line and thrown overboard into the docks and repeatedly dipped. Owing to the dock regulations, the stump could not be publicly burnt; but it was chopped up into small fragments, and handed over to the cook to be burned under the galley fire.

"I see the villain in your face," said a lawyer to an unmanageable witness. "That is a *personal reflection*," retorted the witness.

MRS. LINCOLN'S DERANGEMENT.

Mrs. Mary Lincoln, the widow of Abraham Lincoln, was on the 19th brought before a jury of very influential residents of Chicago to test her sanity. She was attired in deep mourning, and her face was sad and perplexed. Her son and council, Mr. Isaac N. Arnold, and old friend of her husband, were with her. The evidence showed that for several years she had been a confirmed Spiritualist, and believed that her husband's spirit was constantly hovering about her and directing her. She was also haunted by an Indian spirit, who, with hideous yells, would remove and replace her scalp, take wires out of her left eye, and detach steel springs from her jaw-bones, at other times scraping bones out of her head. She prepared everything for her death on the 6th of September last, the date announced to her by her spirit attendant. Her mania was for shopping, and her rooms at the Grand Pacific Hotel contained hundreds of packages of dry goods unopened. An hallucination possessed her that Chicago was again to be burned; indeed on one occasion she went wildly to the Safe Deposit Company, and telling the officers that the South Side was on fire, drew $57,000 in bonds, which she placed in her pocket, and sent her twelve trunks to Milwaukee for safety. She also believed that her life was threatened, and that the rebels had poisoned her coffee. She would neither sit nor sleep alone in the hotel, but always wanted a servant or companion with her. On one occasion she sent to the office for protection, asking that the biggest man in the house be sent to guard her.—The evidence of her derangement was very complete, and she was sent to a private institution for the cure of the insane at Batavia, Ill., under the charge of Dr. Patterson.

CHICAGO, May 20.—The *Times* has information that Mrs. Lincoln to-day attempted suicide by poisoning. After being removed from the court room, where she was adjudged insane yesterday, she was put under the strictest surveillance, it being feared that she might do injury to herself. To-day she escaped from her room and hurried to the drug store of Frank Squares & Co., under the Grand Pacific Hotel. She ordered a compound of camphor and laudanum, ostensibly for neuralgia. The clerk informed her it would take about ten minutes to make it, whereupon she took a carriage and drove to two other drug stores. She was followed by Mr. Squares, who in each case prevented the druggists from giving her the compound. She finally returned to the first place and procured a mixture which she supposed was what she wanted, but was harmless. She drank this as she left the store. As it had no effect, she tried to leave her room again to obtain a larger dose, but was prevented. She was removed to a private hospital at Batavia, Ill., this afternoon, where she will have every attention.

EXECUTION OF AN INNOCENT GIRL.

The French Minister of Justice has just received a report of a very sad and extraordinary affair, which is not unlikely to create some sensation. Thirty years ago a young girl named Marie Guernie was found poisoned in her bed. She had been betrothed a short time before to a young man with whom her younger sister Madeline was said to be desperately in love. The latter was at once arrested, tried, and finally condemned to death, which she suffered calmly and valliantly, without uttering a word of complaint or of justification. Every body felt the greatest sympathy for the poor old father of the two girls, who was giving signs of the most violent grief. He had come into possession of some money which the girls inherited form their mother, but his grief did not seem to be lessened thereby. A fortnight ago the old man died, and before his death confessed to his parish priest, Rev. Abbe Barrean, that he was himself the murderer of his eldest daughter. He had, moreover, allowed suspicion to rest on the younger in order to inherit the money of both. The poor victim had died innocent without uttering a word in her defense, because she knew who was the murderer, and rather chose to die than to denounce him to justice.

Recently a French newspaper published that a banker's country house had been robbed in the night "but fortunately the thieves, in their hurry, had failed to open the second drawer on the right hand side of the escretoire, in which was a large sum of money in bank-notes."—Two or three days later the editor received the following note:

"Mr. Editor:—I cannot sufficiently thank you for the information given in your excellent paper. It was in every respect exact, as I found on going last night, for the second time, to the house of M. Z. The bills were there, and are now in my possession.

["No signature. You will understand my scruples."]

THE VALUE OF A QUART OF CREAM.—"A Farmer's Wife" desires to know what the value of a quart of cream is when compared with the price of butter per pound. In former times she has measured and weighed, and proved that a quart of cream would make a pound of butter, and she had bought it and always paid the price that butter was worth at the time. The following is the result of a few experiments:—The first week, from fourteen quarts of cream there were made fifteen and three-fourths pounds of butter; the second week, from fifteen quarts, seventeen pounds; third week, fourteen quarts, sixteen pounds—a gain of one pound in seven quarts. But the quantity of the butter will always depend upon the purity of the cream.—In many instances when milk is being skimmed nearly as much milk will be removed as there is cream. But it is a safe rule to assume that a quart of good cream will make a pound of butter.

USEFUL KNOWLEDGE.—A man walks three miles in an hour; a horse trots seven; steamboats run eighteen; sailing vessels ten; slow rivers flow four; rapid rivers seven; moderate wind blows seven; storm moves thirty-six; hurricane; eighty: rifle ball, one thousand; sound, seven hundred and forty-three; light, 190,000; electricity, 280,000. A barrel of flour weighs 196 pounds; a barrel of pork, two hundred; barrel of rice, six hundred; barrel of powder, twenty-five; firkin of butter, fifty-six; tub of butter, eighty-four. Wheat, beans and clover seed, sixty pounds to the bushel; corn, rye and flaxseed, fifty-six; buckwheat, fifty-two; barley, forty-eight; oats, thirty-five; bran, twenty; timothy seed, forty-five; coarse salt, eighty-five. Sixty drops make a drachm, eight drachms an ounce, four ounces a gill, sixteen gills a pint, sixty drops a teaspoonful or half an ounce, two tablespoonfuls an ounce, eight tablespoonfuls a gill, two gills a coffee cup or tumbler, six fluid ounces a teacupful. Four thousand eight hundred and forty square yards, an acre, a square mile, six hundred and forty acres. To measure an acre: 209 feet on each side, making a square acre, within an inch. There are 2,750 languages. Two persons die every second. A generation is fifteen years; average of life, thirty-one years. The standing army in Prussia, war times, 1,200,000; France, 1,360,000; Russia, 1,000,000; Austria, 825,000; Italy, 200,000; Spain, 100,000; Belgium, 95,000; England, 75,000; United States, 24,000. Roman Catholics in the United States, 5,000,000. Mails in New York city are one hundred tons per day. New York consumes six hundred beevhs daily, seven hundred calves, 20,000 sheep, 20,000 swine, in winter.

Mary Long, Gen. Ransom's racing mare, won the sweepstakes at Charlotte on the 19th inst., against all competitors.

NOTICE.

RULES OF THE ROAD.

The great leading rule is that no one has the right to be in the middle of the road, except when no other person is present to claim his right to the use of one-half the highway, which claim he has precisely the same right to assert when traveling in the same direction that he has when he meets another. This is the law of every State in the Union, and, so far as we are informed, of every civilized country; and all persons violating it are liable for all damages resulting from their conduct.

When teams meet, the American law is that each, turning to the right, shall give half the road. The custom and the law of England requires to turn out to the left, as expressed in an old doggerel:

The rule of the road is a paradox quite;
In riding or driving along,
If your keep to the left, you are sure to go right,
If you keep to the right, you go wrong.

In passing, the person in front is required to turn to the left, so as to allow the person in the rear, who is traveling at a more rapid pace, to pass by on his right.

Where teams approach at right angles, or intersecting roads, it is the duty of the person who, by turning to the right, would pass to the rear of the other team, to pull up, and allow the others to pass.

In wide streets in towns or cities, these general principles should always be observed though from the necessities of the case persons are less strict in keeping on the proper side of the street, being frequently obliged, with proper care for the rights of others, to pass to the other side, to avoid a crowd of other obstructions.

A person with a light vehicle, meeting or desiring to pass a heavily-laden team, especially if the latter is going up a hill, will generally turn out without requiring the man with a loaded wagon to give half the road; but the law imposes no such obligation in any case, and, under all circumstances, requires each to give half the road, unless by accident or some obstruction it is found impossible to do so.

If a person happens to be in the wrong place on the road or street, a person coming in collision with him is not entitled to damages if, by the use of ordinary and reasonable diligence, he could have avoided it.

THE DARK YEAR OF 1816.

The year 1816, or the 'year eighteen hundred and starved to death,' was the 'year without a Summer,' and the coldest ever experienced within the memory of man on this or the Eastern continent.

The previous December was very cold; but January was so mild that fires were scarcely needed, February was also genial, followed by an ordinary March, with cold and boisterous opening weather, but milder at the close.—April was more like Winter than Spring. A ferocious May killed buds and fruits with half an inch of ice, and the fields were planted and replanted with corn, which was constantly nipped by the frost. Frost, ice and snow in June killed nearly every green thing, and destroyed nearly all the fruit. Snow fell ten inches deep in Vermont and covered the ground in Massachusetts and New York.

On the fifth of July, ice thick as window glass was formed. Indian corn was badly damaged, and what survived was still more injured by the August ice. Farmers were obliged to plant in the spring of 1817 the corn of 1815. It cost from four to five dollars a bushel. The Western farmers who are burning their corn for fuel may take the hint. The rest of the year was icy and frosty, ending in a mild and comfortable December. The sun seemed to impart very little heat; nature looked as melancholy as in November, and men's minds were depressed with anxiety for the future.

The average wholesale price of flour was thirteen dollars a barrel. With our excessive crops of corn and wheat, it would probably be impossible to produce any great distress for food, should another 'dark year' glower upon us, and taught by experience the possibility of surviving so cold and gloomy a year, there would be less mental anxiety about its termination.

Copious rains have fallen in California, and bounteous harvests are expected. If we are to have an ice-bound year, therefore, we will have our Pacific friends to look to for supplies.

FASHIONABLE WOMEN.

Fashion, (says a writer,) kills more women than toil and sorrow. Obedience to fashion is a greater transgression of the laws of woman's nature, a greater injury to her physical and mental constitution, than the hardships of poverty and neglect. The slave woman at her task will live and grow old, and see two or three generations of her mistresses fade and pass away. The washerwoman, with scarce a ray of hope to cheer her in her toils, will live to see her fashionable sisters all extinct. The kitchen-maid is hearty and strong, when her lady has to be nursed like a sick baby.

It is a sad truth that fashion-pampered women are almost worthless for all the good ends of life; they have but little force of character; they have still less power of moral will, and quite as little physical energy. They live for no great purposes in life—they accomplish no great ends. They are dolls, formed in the hands of milliners and servants, to be dressed and fed to order. They dress nobody, they bless nobody, and save nobody. They write no books, they set no rich examples of virtue and woman's life. If they rear children, servants and nurses do all, save to conceive and give them birth. And when reared, what are they? What do they amount to, but weaker scions of the old stock? Who ever heard of a fashionable woman's child exhibiting any virtue and power of mind, for which it became eminent? Read the biographies of our great and good men and women. Not one of them had a fashionable mother. They nearly all sprung from strong-minded women, who had about as little to do with fashion as with the changing clouds

The Washington correspondent of the Baltimore *Sun* informs us that Hester, the renegade and United States detective, asserts that he was dismissed from government employ, not because he did anything wrong, but because he informed the attorney-general that he intended to publish a book, entitled *The Wandering Jew in America*, which is to be an inside history of the credit mobilier and other fraudulent and corrupt cases, showing up the whole system of manufacturing kuklux outrages and White League murders; in fact letting daylight into the whole southern outrage factory, the headquarters of which has been for so many years in the department of justice. Hester thinks his book will create a stir.

MARTINS.—"I had a martin box near my orchard this season, I observed the tents of caterpillars, forming on several different apple trees, which were neglected through the hurry of farm work, but to my surprise they all had disappeared without my help. Having a wild cherry tree near my orchard, which had been much troubled with tent worms, I noticed the martins in great numbers flying about this tree. In watching their motions I soon discovered that they were devouring the tent worms.—Hence I could easily infer what had become of these on my apple trees. If any one would free himself from this pest, it can be done, I think, by keeping a number of martin boxes in or near his orchard."

BEN HILL ON PEACE.

In a recent speech Hon. B. H. Hill, of Georgia, said:

The one great work of statesmanship in this generation, in this country, is to make peace between the Northern and Southern people. Without that nothing else valuable can be accomplished. With that everything that is good will follow. How is that peace to be made? Mark my language, to make peace between the peoples of the respective sections. He is a stupid visionary who supposes he can ever make peace between the politicians of the two sections. These politicians have been the disturbers of the peace for twenty years. They have acquired power by reason of their success in keeping the peace disturbed, and their only hope of continuing in power, is to continue to be disturbers of the peace. The people must be reached, the people of the North and South, and they must be reached in such a manner as to show them that they have a common interest and ought to have a common feeling. Well, it is a very puzzling question at first view, but my friends, it is like most every other great problem, it is at last solved by a very simple process, very simple. What must be the basis of peace? There can be but one basis of permanent peace between the North and the South. What is it? It is simple. Simply, only a return by the North and by the South, by the East and by the West, by States and individuals to the common constitution. The great trouble in the past has been that some of our Southern friends have attempted to save the Constitution by destroying the Union.—The great trouble with the Northern people is that they have attempted to save the Union by destroying the Constitution. The remedy for both grievances is simply for the North and the South to return to the Constitution and to the Union, the only guarantee of liberty, and the only hope of peace, while they are one and inseperable.

REMEDY FOR HARD TIMES.

1. Hard work. Relief will come from hard, persistent, well directed labor. It is God's method for relief from all crisis. Sweat must come from mental or physical labor before bread is eaten or debts are paid. It is a singularly effective way of fighting hard times.

2. Economy in all things. This must be added to hard work, or as the prophet saith, your wages will be "put into a bag with holes." Right now nothing will pay better than judicious economy. Watch your tables, your person—your expenditures every way. Don't be "penny-wise and pound foolish." Deny yourselves the gratification of every artificial want. Natural wants are but few; artificial ones are legion, and the latter produce, mainly the hard times—such crisis is now upon the whole country.

3. Discard the credit. Pay the cash for what you purchase, or let it alone. Laziness and want of economy have slain their thousands, but the credit system has slain its tens of thousands. Stop it, else the whole country will go to financial ruin.

The reader, has briefly, our remedies for the evils that afflict men's pockets so sadly. Will he take our three pills?

WHICH BREED OF POULTRY EATS MOST.—An Ohio poultry dealer took ten pullets of each of the breeds mentioned below, about two months old, and gave them a yard forty feet square, with a comfortable house, and kept exact account of the eggs and feed as follows: The dark Brahmas ate 369½ quarts of corn, oats and wheat screening, laid 605 eggs, and weighed 70 pounds. The Buff Cochins ate 406 quarts, laid 691 eggs, and weighed 73 pounds. The Gray Dorkings ate 309½ quarts, laid 524 eggs, and weighed 59½ pounds. The Houdons ate 214½ quarts, laid 763 eggs, and weighed 45¾ pounds. The Leghorns ate 321½ quarts, laid 807 eggs, and weighed 36½ pounds.

AN ANCIENT CHESTNUT TREE.—The oldest English chestnut tree is that at Tortworth in Gloucestershire. The following description of this tree is appended to a picture of it executed in 1772: "The east view of the ancient chestnut tree at Tortworth, in the county of Gloucester, which measures nineteen yards in circumference, and is mentioned by Sir Robert Atkins, in his history of that county, as a famous tree in King John's time; and by Mr. Evelyn, in his 'Sylva,' to have been so remarkable for its magnitude in the reign of King Stephen (1135) as then to be called the great chestnut tree at Tortworth, from which it may reasonably be presumed to have been standing before the Conquest (1066)." The age of the chestnut tree varies from 300 to 626 years, so that at the age when the oak is of most value as timber the chestnut is utterly worthless.—*London Garden.*

A fellow in Kentucky ran away with a farmer's daughter and horse and was hotly pursued. The farmer got within close range, and flourished a revolver. Don't shoot, for heaven's sake!" shouted the lover. "I won't," was the reply, "I'm afeared I'll hit the hoss. Just leave ther hoss and take the gall." That compromise was accepted by the young folks who walked on to a preacher's house, and the father rode home on his horse.

IDLE GIRLS.—It is a painful spectacle in families, where the mother is the drudge, to see the daughters, elegantly dressed, reclining at their ease, with their drawing, their music, their fancy work, and their reading, beguiling themselves of the lapse of hours, days and weeks, and never dreaming of their responsibilities; but, as a necessary consequence of neglect of duty, growing weary of their useless lives, laying hold of every newly invented stimulant to rouse their drooping energies, and blaming their fate, when they dare not blame their God, for having placed them where they are. These individuals will often tell you, with an air of affected compassion (for who can believe it real), that poor, dear mamma is working herself to death; yet no sooner do you propose that they should assist her, than they declare that she is quite in her element, in short that she would never be happy if she had only half so much to do.

A practical joker named Edward Cole, near Penn Yan, was killed by his brother-in-law, George Pierce, Thursday night. Cole came home and knocked at the door for a joke.—When asked "Who's there?" he answered, "Your money or your life!" Not being admitted, he went to the rear of the house, and pulling off his boots he climbed upon the shed, and effected an entrance through a window. Mr. Pierce, who sleeps down stairs, hearing him cried out, "Don't come into this house or I will kill you." Seizing a butcher-knife, he started up stairs. Mr. Cole all the time keeping silent, stood at the head of the stairs in the dark to receive him. Mr. Pierce immediately grappled with the supposed assassin; and during the rencounter cut his throat with the butcher-knife, severing the jugular vein. The young man exclaimed, "You have killed Edward Cole!—My poor wife and children!" and died. Mr. Pierce is about thirty-eight years of age, and one of the best citizens of Yates county. Mr. Cole, his brother-in-law, was younger, also from an excellent family, and of the highest integrity. He and his brother-in-law have always been warm intimate friends, and their families greatly attached to each other.

The People's Press.

SALEM, N. C.

THURSDAY, JUNE 3, 1875.

JOB PRINTING.

We call the attention of all classes who wish printing executed neatly, expeditiously, and upon reasonable terms, to the facilities offered at the People's Press Printing Establishment. We can furnish, at short notice,

BLANKS, BILL-HEADS,
LETTER-HEADS, CARDS,
PROGRAMMES HANDBILLS,
PAMPHLETS, CATALOGUES
POSTERS, NOTES, CHECKS,
DRAFTS, &c., &c

MONEY ORDERS—INCREASE IN RATES.—Seven-eights of the orders issued by the postal department are for sums less than ten dollars, and now only five cents are charged. On July 1st the new law takes effect, which fixes the rate at ten cents for any sum up to fifteen dollars, fifteen cents for sums from fifteen to thirty dollars, twenty cents from thirty to forty dollars and twenty-five cents for sums above forty and not exceeding fifty dollars.

This increase has been adopted because of the claim that at the present low rates the department has been conducted at an annual cost of $100,000. It is expected the new rates will increase the revenue to the same extent that it has heretofore diminished.

RELICS.—A relic of the Revolution was brought to this place last week, being the commision issued to Col. Alexander Lillington under the authority of the Continental Congress, and signed by John Hancock, dated April 15th, 1775, more than a month before the Declaration of Independence, and the pistol with which Col. L. fought the battle of Moor's Creek Bridge in New Hanover county.

The commission, somewhat mutilated, is carefully preserved in a glass covered frame. In the same case were preserved two silver crescents, badges worn on the hat, one belonging to Col. Alexander Lillington, with his initials A. L., and the motto: "Liberty or Death," the other to his son, Col. John Lillington, with the same motto and his initials, J. L.

They are the property of a grand-daughter of Col. L., now the wife of Mr. Thomas H. Hardin, of Hickory.

These relics were exhibited at the Charlotte celebration, and will probably be taken to the Philadelphia Centennial, on the 4th of July, 1876.

THE GRASSHOPPERS.—From west of the Mississippi we have very contradictory reports in regard to the return of the grasshopper plague. In Missouri and Kansas they are said to be swarming in as large numbers as last year. The Governor of Missouri has issued a proclamation calling on the people of the State to observe Thursday, June 3, as a day of humiliation, fasting and prayer, on account of the threatened visitation. Accounts from Iowa and Minnesota are much more favorable. Excepting in small localities there is no great apprehension of the plague, and crops are doing well. Farther West, in Nebraska and Colorado, the grasshoppers have commenced their ravages.

The grasshoppers in Kansas have just been reinforced by a horde of buffola gnats, and the two pests together are making sad havoc among the farms.

The Charlotte *Observer* says: The handsomest thing of the Centennial occasion was the honor paid Mrs. Stonewall Jackson, by the Raleigh Light Artillery Company and the Raleigh Light Infantry, and by the Steam Fire Company of Newbern, and the Citizens Band of the same place. The Raleigh companies both called at the residence of Col. John E. Brown, on North Trade street, where Mrs. Jackson lives, and gave three cheers for her.—In response to these, Miss Julia, the only daughter of the immortal Stonewall, came out and presented the companies with a bouquet, after which, upon returning to camp, each of the companies fired a salute in honor of the widow of the Christian hero. The Newbern band and fire company called also, and gave three cheers for Mrs. Jackson. They, too, were presented with flowers by Miss Julia, after which the firemen were received by, and shook hands with Mrs. Jackson. They spent a few moments in the parlor, looking at a large portrait of the General, then solemnly departed, many of them wiping away the fast falling tears. The compliment implied in this action of the companies was a beautiful tribute, not only to one of the greatest soldiers of ancient or modern times, but as well to one of the noblest and most loveable of women—to her who was, and who was well worty to be, the wife of Gensral Stonewall Jackson.

PENNSYLVANIA.—The Republican State Convention met in Lancaster on the 26th of May, and adopted a nice sounding set of resolutions, on paper, illy comporting, however, with the practices of that party. For instance, here is a sample:

"An economical administration of the Government, integrity in office, honesty in all branches of the civil service, and a rigid accountability of public officers."

Any schoolboy who has been attentively reading the public prints since the close of the war, cannot help but smile at the reading of the above, knowing that the administration of the Republican party has been anything else but economical, and honesty in the civil government has been a very scarce article. The Convention declared against the third term.

The people are beginning to discover that in politics, as in everything else, theory is one thing, and practice another.

Since the above, Grant comes out in a letter addressed to the President of Pennsylvania Republican Convention and says:

"I am not now, nor I have I ever been, a candidate for renomination. I would not accept a nomination if it were tendered, unless it should come under such circumstances as to make it an imperative duty."

And now the Republican party, no doubt, feels considerably relieved.

JUDGE CLOUD.—We learn that the Grand Jury found a true bill against Judge Cloud at the recent term of our Court, for assaulting a negro at the hotel, for singing a religious song. The *Republican*, a paper of the Judges own party, says, "Judge Cloud's deportment, this court, has not been such as comports with the dignity of the position he occupies."

Lippencot for June has not come to hand. We miss its genial company. What is the matter?

A TREAT.—We learn that a large number of the young ladies from Salem Seminary were received with marked attention at the "McAdoo House," in Greensboro, at which place they were detained some three or four hours, *en route* for home, owing to the Railroad regulations. One of the entertained, through the *North State* says:

"Mr. W. D. McAdoo, invited the entire party, consisting of residents of ten States, to his house, furnished a generous refreshment of strawberries, cream and cake, threw open his parlors, and invited all those who desired to join in the mazes of the merry dance into the spacious dining-room which had been speedily prepared for their accommodation, thus causing all to pass hours in a most pleasant manner that must otherwise have been exceedingly irksome to many."

The Treasury Department has been officially notified by the government of Greece that in consequence of the prevalence of a dangerous sickness among sheep and goats in that country, the importation of these animals is forbidden until the disease prevailing shall have disappeared. The importation of horses, cattle and potatoes was forbidden by the German government some time ago, and the interdiction is still in force. Spain has also issued a decree prohibiting the importation of potatoes into that kingdom from the United States, through fear of importing with them the Colorado potato-bug.

The *Baltimorean* says: Dr. Edward Warren Bey, after achieving a great reputation in his native North Carolina, in General Lee's army, and in Baltimore, removed to Egypt, where his success as a practitioner has been no less brilliant than it was in this country. His services have long secured for him the esteem and good opinion of the Khedive, who has showered honors upon him. But like many others who have taken residence in Egypt, the Doctor has fallen a victim to a disease of the eye, caused by the fine sand which at certain seasons permeates all things, and finds its way everywhere. The Khedive has granted Dr. Warren an extensive furlough, with permission to travel in Europe, and he is now in Paris, undergoing treatment for an affection of the left eye, which, it is stated, has given him a great deal of trouble. His address is at 62, Rue de Province.

Some little excitement is going on in London about a vice which threatens to become a fashion in the highest circles of society. Ladies of high rank and great wealth, for lack of something better to do, have set the example of gambling at cards for large stakes, and in one or two apparently decorous drawing rooms, sums of money of an appalling amount have changed owners. Scandal whispers that a nobleman of high rank has been obliged to sell estates which have been in the family for centuries, in order to clear himself of the difficulties in which his wife had involved him by her passion for gambling. The Duchess of Manchester is said to have lost £140,000 sterling.

The season in Florida is over, and the books show that over 33,000 health and pleasure-seekers visited the flowery peninsula during the past season. The hotels and boarding houses were crowded to their utmost capacities. The visitors left not less than three million dollars among the Floridians, who have learned to look upon the yearly-increasing tide as their main reliance for money. The pleasure-seekers out-numbered the spectral procession of invalids for the first time.

POTOMAC FALLS.—Some fifteen miles above Washington are the great falls of the Potomac river, said to be the largest available water-power east of the Mississippi. The capacity of the fall is estimated at a mean average of twenty thousand horse-power. This vast water-power, with all the mill privileges and franchises on both sides of the Potomac, and nearly a thousand acres of land on the Virginia side, is secured for manufacturing purposes, by perpetual charters of incorporation from the Legislatures of Maryland and and Virginia.

The Charlotte *Observer* says: On Wednesday, Thursday and Friday of Centennial week, Mr. Eccles, of the Central Hotel, fed 500 persons at each meal, and at each meal on Thursday a fraction over that number. On Wednesday, Thursday and Friday nights he furnished sleeping accommodations for between 350 and 400 guests. The like of this was never before accomplished by any hotel in North Carolina. Not only were 1,500 people a day fed for three days, but they were fed well.

Vice-President Wilson failed to secure the confidence of the darkies at Memphis, as is shown by the following conversation between two of the ebony-hued race last week: "Say, Bill, what's de name ob dat fellah from Washin'ton? Hab you seed him?" "Yes, I seed him. He's gwine to start a nudder Freedman's Bank." "De debbil he is! "Well, dat's enuff for me."

Wilmington Journal.

An election will be held at the several precincts in Rowan county on the first Thursday in August to ascertain whether or not the citizens of Rowan will subscribe the sum of one hundred thousand dollars to the stock of the Yadkin Railroad Company.

OFF AGAIN.—Gen. Grant and his family are preparing to leave for Long Branch. Imagine, if you can, the dullness of Washington for four long months, till "his Excellency," as the *Herald* calls him, comes back again with his cigar. The deserts or the far-off mountain peaks are nothing to the stagnation of the capital in midsummer, with the President and most of the Cabinet members gone. Our Democratic friends say they will show the country in 1877 that a President can live in Washington through the summer, and that their man will do as the old Presidents did, stay here. Lincoln, Buchanan, Pierce, Filmore, Polk and Van Buren, one and all, remained at the capital the year round, with, possibly, a trip of a fortnight away.—Grant won't stay, and his associates and inferiors follow his example.—*Springfield Republican.*

OUR LIVING AND OUR DEAD.—A new volume of this excellent publication will commence with July 1st, with an addition of 16 pages, without increase of price. This magazine should be liberally supported, by the citizens of this State particularly, as it is a home enterprise of merit, and full of interest to every North Carolinian. The features of the publication are Historical, Biographical, Statistical, Genealogical and Descriptive, Literary, Educational, Scientific and Miscellaneous.—Col. S. D. Pool, editor and publisher, Raleigh, N. C. Subscription price $3 a year. The June number has been received.

We have received *Scribner* and *St. Nicholas* for June. They are full of interesting matter for all tastes, and we would recommend them to the public as useful and entertaining. Call at the Bookstore to see specimen copies.

FRIGHTFUL LOSS OF LIFE.

CHURCH BURNT.—SPRINGFIELD, Mass., May 28.—Noon—The French Catholic Church at South Holyoke has been burned. A candle on the altar fired the drapery. Most of those in the body of the church escaped, while those in the gallery mostly perished. There was but one exit from the gallery which extended around the building. There were 700 worshippers present, 75 of whom perished. The efforts of the people to get into the church to rescue friends, increased the confusion and added to the disaster. Personal violence had to be used to keep women from rushing into the flames to save children. Immediately upon the breaking out of the flames all the occupants of the galleries rushed to the east door and crowded so that they fell upon one another and choked up the doorways with their bodies piled in all ways, some seven or eight feet deep, and here most of the lives were lost.

The church was established seven years ago. The parish included all the French Catholics in the vicinity, numbering 2,500 The church was built in 1870, and was a hundred by sixty feet, with two stories, entirely of pine. The galleries on both sides and the north end were about 25 feet wide. There were two doors in the north end and a vestibule, from which two doors opened in the body of the church. The galleries opened into the vestibuie. At the rear end was another door by which a few persons escaped immediately upon the breaking out of the flames.

From this mass Chief Mullen rescued one young woman, after taking off two dead bodies from above her. It was almost impossible to face the flames, and Chief Mullen and others had their clothes almost burned from them, and were badly burned themselves about the hands. In the rear of the church was a private residence, which was also destroyed. The walls were pulled down after the fire was nearly put out. One woman jumped from the highest window down upon the front steps, breaking an arm, but she is not known to have been otherwise injured. A man with two children in his arms, jumped from the window and escaped. One poor woman, enveloped in flames, shrieked out, "for God's sake save me." and she was dragged out by John Lynch. Fifty bodies have been identified in addition to 15 or 20 who were at once removed to their homes. 70 are dead and 40, more or less, were burned and otherwise injured.

THE GAUGE QUESTION.—On Thursday last, Col. A. S. Buford, President, and W. H. Green, Master of Transportation, were arrested at the instance of one Scott. The arrest was made at Greensboro, and the parties arrested were liberated by entering into a bond of $5,000 each. The question is to be tried on Saturday afternoon at 5 P. M. in Charlotte. The following is a dispatch addressed to His Excellency, Gov. Brogden:

"CHARLOTTE, May 28th, '75.

To His Excellency, C. H. Brogden, Governor of North Carolina:

A. S. Buford and W. H. Green, arrested in Guilford county for changing the gauge of the North Carolina Railroad, have applied to me for a writ of *habeas corpus*, which I have granted returnable at Chambers at Charlotte on Saturday the 29th May, at 5 o'clock, P. M.

D. SCHENCK,
Judge Superior Court,
9th Judicial Circuit.

At the appointed time, after a lengthy argument by council, Judge Schenck ordered the release of the defendants on the ground that the Act of the Legislature forbidding the change of guage is unconstitutional and void.

☞ The biennial session of the Synod of the Evangelical Lutheran Churches is in session in Baltimore. It represents a hundred thousand members and 700 ministers.

The 92nd annual Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the Diocese of Maryland is in session. The question of prayers for the dead will be brought before Bishop Smith, of Kentucky, Bishop Whittingham having to take action in arranging the Rectors of Cavalry church.

THE WHIPPING POST.—At New Castle, in Delaware, last week, four persons were put in the pillory or stocks, and eleven were punished at the whipping post.

The Earthquake in Asia Minor was more terrible than the first reports indicated. Two thousand persons perished and several villages were destroyed.

THE civil suit removed to this county from Stokes in which Dr. McCanless was plaintiff and Capt. Reynolds, of Va., defendant, controversy being as to the title of a tract of land lying in the county of Stokes, was decided in favor of defendant.

Barnum's fat woman died at Baltimore. She weighed 583 pounds, and was 29 years old.

The Shah of Persia has profited nothing by his visit to Europe, so far as economy and civilization are concerned. He has just been marrying his daughter, and the affair has cost him $60,000. He has also been reorganizing his army, and has borrowed $48,000 to do it.—He is also going in largely for the purchase of arms. Lately he has received a ghastly present—2,500 human heads cut from Turkomans. In this matter some economy was practiced, for, in order to save the cost of transport the skulls were cut out, and only the tanned skins were sent.

LONDON, May 28—Noon—The Levant *Herald* says that a series of terrible earthquakes and shocks occurred at the beginning of May in the Province of Boroussia, Asia Minor. Six hundred houses were destroyed. Accounts so far received show that one hundred and sixty-one lives have been lost and one hundred and eighty-seven persons injured. The total numper killed is still unknown.

LONDON, May 24.—Noon.—A special dispatch to the *Times* from Vienna, says a dreadful accident has occurred on the river Mur, at the town of Indenburg, Province of Tyrol, A ferryboat having on board a number of Catholic pilgrims en route to visit Sprines on the other side of the Mur from Indenburg, sunk in the middle of the stream, and fifty-nine pilgrims are known to have been saved, but seventy-six are missing, all of whom are believed to be drowned.

The Wilson Sewing Machine.—Who cares for the *paltry* "*sum*" of 15 dollars saved in buying a Sewing Machine? The *man who cares* is the *farmer*, who makes his money by the sweat of his brow, and buys the "*Wilson*," the *best first class* machine yet made; and saves *his* 15 dollars to put in *his own* pocket where it *belongs*. The gentlemanly representatives of the high priced Sewing Machine Companies want this 15 dollars, but the *farmer worked for it*, and had *rather keep it himself*. The farmer is right every time. Before you buy a Sewing Machine, see and examine the *first-class, low priced* Wilson, for yourself and have a talk with A. M. JONES, Agent,
Salem, N. C.
Forsyth, Stokes, Davie and Davidson Co's. N.C.

According to the Atlanta *Herald*, the Hon. Alexander H. Stephens was recently manhed out of a railroad car for the exclusive use of colored people. The statesman, with a couple of friends, had gone there to have a quiet smoke, but the conductor would listen to no excuse

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

STATE ITEMS.

Says the Monroe *Enquirer:* Our Sheriff, Mr J. W. Griffith, informs us that Mr. J. Kinley Griffith, of Olive Branch, has a cow that gave birth to three calves on the 13th inst., all fine, well shaped, and doing well. Two are exactly the same color and size, the other a little smaller.

DEAD.—The many friends of Col. N. W. Woodfin will regret to learn of his death which occurred at his residence in Asheville, on Sunday, the 23rd., at half past ten o'clock.—Col. Woodfin was an aged and highly respected citizen and lawyer in Western North Carolina.

The Raleigh *News* says: Gov. Brogden yesterday commuted the death sentence of Robt. A. Owens, convicted at the Spring term of Lincoln Superior Court for murder, to imprisonment. Owens was to have been hung on the 20th of August.

The Greensboro *North State* says: Miss Nannie A. Bulla, daughter of Jas. R. Bulla, Esq., will be married to Dr. James L.Craven, on the 10th inst., at High Point.

DISTRESSING SUICIDE IN BLADEN.—A special dispatch to the *Wilmington Journal*, Abbottsburg, conveys the sad intelligence that Col. Duncan Kelly, of Bladen county, committed suicide yesterday by shooting himself in he head. No cause is assigned for the rash act. He was a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1865.

Judge John Kerr will deliver the annual address before the young ladies of the Thomasville Female School at the close of the session, on the 25th of June.

A VIGOROUS OLD AGE.—Mr. Hugh McAden, a leather dealer, of Granville county, was in town last week. He is seventy-six years old, never wore spectacles, and when asked about his activity, jumped up like a schoolboy and struck his feet together three times before they touched the ground. He looks as if he "feels just as young as he used to be."—*Rocky Mount Mail.*

Col. R. M. and S. A. Douglas of Greensboro have recovered a judgment against the United States for the sum of $259,000—a little more than $125,000 each; rather a nice little sum to start on. The judgement is for cotton taken by U. S. troops during the war from the Douglas plantation in Mississippi.

GENERAL NEWS.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

The Agricultural Department of the United States at Washington, D. C., desires to communicate to its correspondents the following information:

1. The object and purpose of the Department is to procure the best and most approved seeds which can be obtained in this or any other country, and so distribute them so that they may be introduced into all parts of the United States to which they are respectively adapted.

2. Vegetable garden seed is put up in packages and varieties, having a reference only to the climate and soil to which they are to be sent. Any desgination of these seeds wanted by individuals is useless, because they are already put up; except the general one of flower or vegetable or particular field seed, such as corn, oats, barley, spring or fall wheat, or particular kind of grass.

3. The Department does not profess to have every variety of seed for distribution to supply the wants of any person, but only such as are particularly good and useful, and which cannot be readily obtained elsewhere.

4. The Department often receives from five to fifty letters from one place, and sometimes written by one hand. These are not responded to.

5. The Department has its own agent for distribution, therefore lists sent here are not attended to.

6. Money or stamps should not be sent to the Department for any purpose whatever. It has no authority to receive it.

7. No seed is delivered at the Department—but only by mail.

Seed sent, in pursuance of the special appropriation of Congress, to the grasshopper districts has not been subject to these rules.

Correspondents should save the product of seed sent them, for future use.

RIGHTS OF PASSENGERS ON RAIL ROADS.—An important railroad suit has just been decided at Auburn, N. Y., in which William B. Thorpe of that city was plaintiff, and the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company the defendant. The plaintiff set forth that he was unable to find a seat in any of the ordinary cars of the train while coming from Syracuse to Auburn, and took a seat in the Wagner drawing-room car. The conductor demanded extra fare from him, which he refused. The porter thereupon ejected him from the car, tearing his clothing and inflicting some slight scratches, on account of which he sued the company for $10,000 damages. The jury allowed plointiff $1,000. According to this decision, railroad companies are under obligation to furnish seats for all passengers, and if they are not to be obtained in the ordinary cars the drawing-room cars may be occupied without extra charge.—*Rochester Democrat.*

THE BUFFALO GNAT.—A Georgia paper has something further in regard to the buffalo gnats, now infesting some parts of the Southwest, and so called from their having a small hump on the back like the buffalo hump. These gnats of the Southwest are very small. They come in the air in countless numbers, and their appearance is always sudden and overwhelming. They forthwith settle upon every horse, cow, mule, or four-footed animal in sight. They literally cover an animal, owing to their immense numbers, and the animal that is so attacked, say at night, will be dead in the morning, and swelled to an enormous size. Their bite is very poisonous, causing the wound to fester almost as soon as made They attack wild and tame animals indifferently, but, singularly, they have no appetite whatever for human blood. Their home is in the swamps and lowlands, but this season they have swarmed out of their ancient malarial strongholds, and spread themselves over the hills and elevated plateaus. Grease, tar and smoke are said to be offensive to them, and when they appear it is advised that the ears, flanks, and other exposed parts of exposed animals be well coated with tar or grease, or, if that cannot be done, that fires be started in the stock lots.

WHAT THE CRUSADERS DID FOR OHIO.—ST. LOUIS, May 23.—The Women's State Temperance Mass Convention met here yesterday afternoon, and organized by the election of Miss Ida Buckingham, President, and a full list of officers. The committees on various kinds of business were appointed, with a view to the permanent organization of the State Society.

At the night session Mrs. Mary M. McCleary read an essay on the results of the Women's Crusades, in which she claimed that the Crusade of the last year was of Divine inspiration; that it was designed to preserve the morals of the people. It had occasioned the closing of seven distilleries and five hundred and ninety-seven saloons in ten districts in Ohio, but its beneficial result was the impetus it gave to the temperance movements in the country—a hundred temperance Unions having since been organized in different States. She asserted that it was woman's unbelief that man lost Paradise; it was to be through her faith that he regained the lost estate.

TRENTON, N. J., May 10.—This afternoon three men, named Edward Clark, Michael Mack and St. Cobert, while working on the third story of a new brick building in this city, became involved in a quarrel which led to blows, and resulted in all of them falling to the ground on the top of each other, bricks, mortar and other material tumbling with them They were picked up in a bruised condition, bleeding profusely and almost insensible. Broken limbs, bruised bodies and cut heads were left as memorial of the adventurous fight. Mack's injuries are dangerous, if not fatal and those of the others very serious. Mack and Clark originated the quarrel on the verge of the dangerous eminence, and Cobert interfereed to make peace, which caused considerable wrangling and the result as stated.

DEATH OF EX-SENATOR JESSE D. BRIGHT.—Last evening Hon. Jesse D. Bright died at his residence in Baltimore, No. 92 West Madison street. He was born at Norwich, Chenango county, New York, December 18, 1812, received an academic education, and studied law as a profession. He was circuit judge of Indiana, State senator, marshal of the United States for the District of Indiana, and Lieutenant Gov. of that State. He was a United States Senator from 1845 to 1857, and President of the Senate during several sessions. He was elected for an additional term in 1857, and was chairman of the Committee of Public Buildings and Grounds, and a member of the Committees on Finance and the Pacific Railroad. He warmly espoused the side of the South at the commencement of the war, and, on account of correspondence with Hon. Jefferson Davis, he was expelled from the Senate by the Republican majority. Since that time he has taken little part in public life.—*Balt. Gazette of the 21st ult.*

The Pope had occasion recently to rebuke an Englishman for rudeness to his Holiness in the Vatican. The person had gained admittance in some way, and, instead of rising when the Pope entered, he sat during the entire audience. In the midst of the benediction the Pope remonstrated with him in this way: "Do you come here to insult me in my own house? Is it a gentlemanly-like thing to sit down when all the others are standing or kneeling?" After this outburst the guards promptly put the intruder out.

SCRANTON, PA., May 23.—A drenching rain, accompanied by a severe thunder storm, visited this section of the State, completely extinguishing the forest fires in the Moosic highlands, and in the woods around Moosic, Deleville, Tobythana and other towns along the Delaware, Lackawana and Western railroad, which were threatened on Friday by the flames.

George Alfred Townsend says Plymouth Church will sacrifice in various forms $200,000 for Mr. Beecher in this trial.

The gold and silver crop of the United States promises well. Professor Schirmer, of the Denver mint, has been making a visit to the Nevada and California mines, and he estimates that the product for the year 1875 will be $85,000,000 and for 1876 100,000,000.

Vice President Wilson met his old friend Mr. Jefferson Davis on the streets of Memphis the other day, and the two are said to have clasped hands with cordial and friendly ardor, repairing immediately to a neighboring ice cream saloon, where they "discussed strawberries and ice cream and the memories of the past.

It is stated that not less than 1,000,000 trees of the *Eucalyptus Globulus* have been planted in California. Near Hayward, 150,000 were planted by the Surveyor-General, and though but five years old, still many of them are forty to fifty feet high. This tree grows the tallest of all known trees.

In a recent lecture on "Illustrated Journalism," in London, it was stated that the Christmas number of the *Illustrated London News* had to go through the machine no less than six million times, and as one boy fed and another received, it was fingered twelve million times. It required months of preparation. They are now engaged on the next Christmas number. One year, no less than thirty tons of paper had been required for this single number.

The Woman's Medical College of Philadelphia announces that two vacant scholarships await applications. These scholarships were endowed by the late Mrs. Dodd and Mrs. Ann Preston. The applicant must have a good moral character, intelligence, and an education to fit her for a medical course; she must be, also, above the age of 18 and less than 30.

A BIG DAY'S WORK IN BANK.—The Comptroller of the Currency has authorized the following new national banks to commence business: First National, of Dexter, Maine, capital $100,000; Manufacturers' National, of Lewistown, Maine, $100,000; National, of Newport, Vermont, $100,000; German National, Alleghany, Penn., $200,000; Citizens' National, New Bedford, Mass., $250,0000. This is a larger number of banks in any one day authorized to commence business for several years.

MARRIED,

In the Methodist church, in Winston, on the 1st inst., by Rev. H. P. Cole, Mr. WILLIAM HINSHAW to Miss ANNIE WHITE.

In Winston, on the 2nd inst., by Rev. H. P. Cole, Mr. THOMAS BARBOUR to Miss MAY BELLE GRAY.

DIED,

In this county, on Tuesday, May 25th, Mrs. ANNA FISHEL, wife of Mr. Thomas Fishel, in the 58th year of her age. The deceased was a member of the Moravian church, had been ailing for some twelve months, and expressed herself prepared for the great change which she knew was near at hand, hoping to meet all her relations and friends in heaven.

Near Midway, Davidson county, on the 21st of May, Mrs. PHŒBE LONG, aged 65 years, 11 months and 15 days.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

N. F. BURNHAM'S
TURBINE
WATER WHEEL

Was selected, 4 years ago, and put to **work** in the **U. S. Patent Office, D. C.,** and has **proved** to be the **best.** 19 sizes made. **Prices lower** than any other first-class Wheel. Pamphlet free. Address
N. F. BURNHAM, YORK, PA.

ACTUAL BUSINESS COLLEGE,
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The Oldest, the Largest and the Best Business College in the United States.

Prof. J. M. Phillips is in charge of our actual Business Department, and in daily attendance.
Our illustrated College Journal, with Beautifully Flourished Eagle, sent by mail free of charge. Address E. K. LOSIER, Pres., Baltimore, Md.

$5 TO $20 per day at home. Terms free.—Addr's GEO. STINSON & Co., Portland Maine.

$77 A WEEK guaranteed to Male and Female Agents, in their locality. Costs NOTHING to try it. Particulars Free.
P. O. VICKERY & CO., Augusta, Me.

ADVERTISERS' GAZETTE

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GEO. P. ROWELL & CO.,
EDITORS AND PUBLISHERS.

THOSE LONG DAYS
HAVE COME,
Also New Novels, School Books, Black Glazed Paper, Paper bound Poems, &c. Call at the BOOKSTORE.

The SALEM PLOW *will not choke.* Manufactured by the Salem Agricultural Works, Salem N. C.

INITIAL PAPER.—In great variety a the Salem Bookstore.

Don't fail to visit the Salem Agricultural Works when you come to Salem, N. C.

THE MARKETS.

Corrected by R. A. Wommack & Co., Dealer in General Merchandise.

Corn,	85	a 90	Salt	1 60	a 0 00
Wheat,	1 30	a 1 35	" American,	0	00
Flour,	3 50	a 4 00	Candles adz.	18	a 20
Meal,	2½	a 3	Oils, Linseed,	0.00	a 1.25
Chop,	2½	a 2¾	" Kerosene,	22	a 30
Bacon,	12½	a 00	Sheetings, Fries' B.		8½
Pork,	0 00	a 9 00	" " A		9
Lard,	12½	a 15	Yarn, Fries.	0 00	a 1 25
Eggs,	10	a 00	Iron,	5	a
Molasses,	38	a 50	Nails,	5	a 00
Cheese Fac.	18	a 25	Calf Skins, green,	15 cts.	
" Mount.	15	a 20	Tallow,	8	a 10
Butter,	25	a 00	Beeswax,	28	a 30
Peas,	1 00	a 00	Clover Seed,	0 00	a 8 00
Apples, green,	75	a 1 00	Home grown,	0.00	a 0.00
dried,	4	a 10	Barrels Flour, Fre:		50
Potatoes, sw.	75	a 80	Brick,	6.00	a 10.00
" Irish,	1 25	a 000	Shingles,		
Coffee,	20	a 30	Long leaf pine,	4.50	a 5.50
Sugar,	8	a 15	Hay, per cwt.	50	a 60
" crushed,	15	a 18	Rags,	2½	a 3
Dried peel, peach.,	12½	a 22	Butter Beans,		13
" unpeel ½ "	6	a 8	Dried Cherries	00	to 00

Dried Blackberries, 0

WINSTON TOBACCO MARKET.

LUGS.	
Common,	$ 9 00 to 11 00
Good working,	11 00 to 12 00
Bright medium smokers,	12 50 to 15 00
Fancy smokers,	18 00 to 34 00
LEAF.	
Common,	11 00 to 13 00
Good,	14 00 to 20 00
Medium wrappers,	18 00 to 35 00
Yellow do	45 00 to 50 00
Fancy, do	55 00 to 91 00
Mahogany medium,	25 00 to 35 00
" good,	35 00 to 50 00

Danville Tobacco Market.

Lugs—Very Common,	7.00 to 08.
" Medium,	10.00 to 11.
Fine Smokers,	15.00 to 35.
Leaf—Common,	11.00 to 12.
" Good	13.00 to 15.
Wrappers—Medium,	30.00 to 35.
" Fine,	5 0.00 to 60.
" Extra,	75.00 to 85.

Richmond Tobacco Market.

BLACK.	
Lugs—Very common	$ 6 00 to 7 00
Medium to good	7 50 to 8 50
Extra	9 00 to 9 50
Leaf—Common	9 00 to 9 50
Medium	10 00 to 11 50
Good	12 00 to 14 00
Fine	14 50 to 15 00
Extra selections	15 50 to 18 00
BRIGHT.	
Lugs—Common to Medium	9 00 to 11 00
Good to Fine	12 50 to 20 00
Fine smoking	22 50 to 30 00
Extra smoking	35 00 to 40 00
Leaf—Common to medium	10 00 to 12 00
Good to fine	12 50 to 16 00
Extra fine	17 00 to 20 00
Wrappers—Common	18 00 to 25 00
Medium to good	27 00 to 40 00
Fine	45 00 to 75 00
Extra	80 00 to 000 00
MAHOGANY.	
Wrappers—Common to medium	15 00 to 20 00
Good to fine	25 00 to 35 00
Extra	40 00 to 60 00

Fayetteville, May 29.—Bacon 14 a 16; Flour, $4.00 a $4 50; Corn 1 00 a 1 10; Oats 85 a 00; Rye, $0 00; Wheat, $0 00 a $0 00; Lard, 17½ a 18; Brandy, $2 00; Whisky, corn, $1 50 a $1 70; rye, a $2 00 a $2 25; Salt, $1 50 a 1 60.

Charlotte, May 29.—Bacon 000 a 000; Flour, $3 50 a $4 00; Corn, 95 a 0 00; Oats, 00 00; Wheat, $1 50 a $1 75; Brandy, $1 75 a $2 00.

LIST OF LETTERS,

REMAINING IN THE POST OFFICE AT SALEM, N C., June 1st, 1875.

LADIES' LIST.

Mrs. Nancy Bitten (col.) care of Jos. Bitt—Mrs. Martha A. Charles, Miss Mary H. Deming, care of A. L. Orrell, Miss Rosa B. Jones, Mrs. Luninda Long, Miss Elter Miller, Mrs. Emely Morris, Mrs. Salina Stone, Margaret Wright (col.), Mrs. Susan Weir.

GENTLEMEN'S LIST.

W. T. Austin, 2, J. F. Bland, Jas. Cunningham, H. Camron, C. L. F. Day, J. C. Dunn, C. E. Ellison, R. J. Fish, Theophilus Haughey, A. A. Hagey, Granderson Hall, Moses Harston, W. P. Jinks, D. L. Linville, J. M. Mock, Geo. Moore, J. C. Masten, Albert Payne, William E. Pane, H. J. Shaffer, R. S. Snider, J. N. Slawton, Aeman Younge.

H. W. SHORE, P. M.

MUSIC A SPECIALTY.

AT THE SALEM NOTION STORE
will always be found a well selected stock of fine, new and FASHIONABLE MUSIC, at publisher's prices. Any piece of music that may be desired, if not on hand, will be furnished by mail, at a few days' notice. Pianos, Instructors and Musical Books of every description, always on hand.

Having the agency for the justly famed **BLOOMFIELD PIANOS,** the most elegant instruments made in America, I am enabled to offer them at very low prices. If you prefer ANY OTHER make, I can save you money on it.

Address
J. BLICKENDERFER,
SALEM, N. C.

NEW BOOKS.—LIFE OF CHRIST, beautifully illustrated with steel engravings.
TYPES AND EMBLEMS, Spurgeon's new book.
NEW CHROMOS, from 10 cts. to 60 cts. Also a full line of finely bound Poems, Writing Albums, &c., suitable for presents, at the BOOK STORE.

NEW PAPETRIES.—
Bismark Note,
Oxford Note,
Auroria Note,
Arcade Note,
Royal Victoria Note,
put up in neat boxes. See first class papers at BOOK STORE.

MUSIC.—A choice lot of Sheet Music, carefully selected by Prof. E. W. Lineback, for sale at the NOTION STORE.

Cedar Cove Nursery,

FRUIT TREES, VINES AND PLANTS.

A large stock at reasonable rates. New Catalogue for 1875-76, with full description of fruits sent free. Address
CRAFT & SAILOR, Red Plains,
Yadkin County, N. C.

The Caldwell Thresher & Cleaner.
MOUNTED ON WHEELS.
Simple! Cheap! Durable! Efficient! Has but one belt on thresher. Six mules will give it plenty of power. It requires but few hands to work it.—Send in your orders early. Sent for circulars or call at the Salem Agricultural Works, Salem, N. C.
June 3, 1875.-22.

All varieties Foundry Job Work done at the Salem Agricultural Works, Salem, N. C,

LOCAL ITEMS.

POST OFFICE DIRECTORY.

Salem, N. C., Post Office Arrangement.—Office hours from 7 a. m. to 8 p. m. during the week. As no mails arrive or depart on Sunday the office will not be open on that day.

TIME OF ARRIVAL AND CLOSING THE MAILS

Railroad, from Greensboro to Salem, closes every day, except Sundays, at 7.30, a. m.; due every day, except Sunday, by 6.10, p. m.

Mount Airy mail, *via* Old Town, Bethania, Little Yadkin, Tom's Creek and Flat Shoals: closes Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 8 , a. m.; due, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, by 12.30, p. m.

Madison mail, *via* Sedge Garden, Germanton and Walnut Cove, due, Monday, Wednesday and Friday, by 3,p. m.; Closes, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 8 a. m.

Jerusalem mail, *via* Friedberg, Miller's Mill, Elbaville and Fulton: closes every Friday at 5, a. m due, every Saturday, by 7, p. m.

Jonesville mail, *via* Mt. Tabor, Vienna Red Plains and East Bend: due every Friday, by 7, p. m.; closes every Saturday, at 6, a. m.

Walkertown mail, *via* Salem Chapel, White Road Belew's Creek Mills and Blakely; closes every Friday, at 4, p. m.; due, every Saturday, by 7, p. m.

Huntsville mail closes Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 8. a. m.; due Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 3 p. m.

H. W. SHORE, P. M.

SALEM MALE ACADEMY closed its session on Thursday last. We learn that the scholars gave evidence of much improvement, under the able superintendence of Rev. R. P. Lineback and Mrs. Kremer. We are pleased at this apparent mental improvement among the boys of our town, and hope every effort will be made to assist these worthy teachers in their laudable efforts to train up the rising generation.

☞ A good meal can be had at WALLER'S near the depot, in Greensboro.

A FINE LOT OF NEW STYLE PRINTED CAMBRICS this week.
J. L. FULKERSON.
Salem, N. C. April 29, 1875.

THE LATEST NOVELTY IN SPRING DRESS GOODS, CARRE'-FONDANT PLAIDS, "DUNKIRK SUITINGS," said to be *all the go.*
Just received by J. L. FULKERSON,
Salem, N. C., April 29th, 1874.

THE FRIEDLAND CENTENNIAL.

On Saturday last, May 29th, the Moravian congregation at Friedland, about 5 miles from this place, celebrated the 100th anniversary of its establishment.

A large number of people were present and seemed to take a deep interest in the services, which were opened at 11 o'clock, A. M., by Rev. D. Z. Smith, who delivered an instructive sermon. In the afternoon a Lovefeast was held, followed by the reading a short historical sketch of the congregation for the past century.

The following is a brief synopsis: In 1769, quite unexpectedly, six German families arrived in Wachovia from Broad Bay, in the State of Maine. These emigrants belonged to a larger company of emigrants from the Palatinate of Wurtemburg, who came to America in 1739.

Being restricted in the enjoyment of complete religious liberty, and meeting with difficulties in their title deeds, they concluded to emigrate to North Carolina, being encouraged by Rev. George Soelle, who had been a Lutheran minister, and subsequently joined the Moravian church. They were shipwrecked on the coast of Virginia, but succeeded in reaching the mainland without losing any of the party, and finally reached Wilmington, and from thence journeyed to Salem, where they arrived in November, 1769. in an almost destitute condition, sick and wayworn. The Winter months they spent in Salem and Bethabara.

The following embrace the families which formed the first settlement: George Hahn and wife; David Rominger and son, Philip; Peter and Elizabeth Kroehn and 3 children; John Michael and Elizabeth Seitz; Juliana Rominger and 4 children; Anthony and Gottlieb Kostner and son, and Adam and Sophia Shumaker and 7 children.

In 1770 Bro. Soelle arrived with eight additional families, among whom we find the familiar name of Vogler,—of which our venerable citizen, John Vogler, in his 92nd year, is the oldest descendant,—Snider, Sides, Miller, Hine, Lanius, Fiddler and Reid, all having descendants present on this memorable occasion. The tract of land known as Friedland was occupied in 1771, numbering 61 settlers. A school house was built this year, and Bro. Soelle preached the gospel, extending his ministrations to the Virginia line. In the year 1772 more emigrants arrived and on the 18th of February, 1775, Bro. Tycho Nissen located among them as their spiritual guide.

Mr. Nissen's descendants are yet among us and no doubt enjoyed the centennial exercises with peculiar pleasure.

In 1781 much distress was occasioned by the march of the British army through this section. The congregation continued to increase until 1833, when large numbers emigrated West, and in a few years this flourishing settlement was reduced, so that at this time the congregation, singularly enough, numbers 61, the same as it did one hundred years ago.

On Sunday, Rev. E. P. Greider, of Bethania, preached an able and interesting sermon to a large concourse of people, estimated at 1,500 or more. The services were closed in a very appropriate manner by Bishop DeSchweinitz.

We are pleased to state that the best order prevailed throughout the services, indicating the interest taken in the proceedings.

MATELASSE SUITINGS,
MANCHESTER BALERNOS,
JACQUARDS,
BARATHEA,
POPLINS,
and best BLACK ALPACAS and MOHAIRS,
new and cheap, J. L. FULKERSON.
Salem, N. C., April 29th, 1875.

☞ There is one of the finest and best Pianos we have ever seen, on exhibition at the Notion Store. The tone is excellent, and it is a luxury to play on it.

The latest and most fashionable Music always on hand. Go and try it.

FANCY CARDS.—Business men wishing printing executed on fancy cards, in a superior manner, can be accommodated at the *Press Office, Salem.*

LARGE STOCK WHITE GOODS, New Style, TARLETONS, QUEENS LAWNS, striped and plain; FRENCH ORGANDIES, lace striped and plain, suitable for party and bridal costumes. J. L. FULKERSON.
April 29th, 1874.

The Wilson Sewing Machine is comparatively a new machine, patented and put upon the market in 1871; since that time the Company have made and sold 200 thousand machines.

This record of sales for the *first 4 years of existence,* has no *parallel* in the *history* of any *other* Sewing Machine Company that was ever organized. These are *facts* that no *sophistry* can *overleap,* and no *stretch* of *human ingenuity evade.* Apply to

A. M. JONES, *Agent,*
Salem, N. C.

THANKS.—We have received from Messrs. CRAFT & SAILOR, of the *Cedar Cove Nurseries,* Red Plains, Yadkin County, N. C., a basket of very fine strawberries, including some twelve or fifteen varieties, for which we return our sincere thanks.

The descriptive Catalogue of Cedar Cove Nursery will be issued in a few weeks.

A girl who had tried, for 20 years to catch a beaux, disguised herself so by using a bottle of Magnolia Balm, which she purchased at Zevely's Drug Store, that she had six offers of marriage in one week.

MULE FOR SALE.

A fine young dark bay mule, medium size, three years old, in very good condition, and will make an excellent farm animal.

Apply early, to
EDWARD FOLTZ,
Near Friedberg Church, Forsyth Co., N. C.
2t-pd.

A BARGAIN.—Messrs. Patterson & Co., offer a bargain in Syrup.

MORE NEW AND BEAUTIFUL DRESS GOODS, LAWNS, plain and figured. Also FINE FRENCH LAWNS, and New Style BLACK HERNANI.
J. L. FULKERSON.
Salem, N. C., April 29, 1875.

BLEACHED MUSLINS, cheaper than they have been in 15 years.
J. L. FULKERSON.
Salem, N. C., April 29th, 1875.

Mr. Naman Shore has been elected Night-Watchman and Police-Officer.

See advertisement of Messrs. Craft & Sailor.

[COMMUNICATED.]

ON last Saturday evening the Salem Literary Society celebrated its 21st anniversary in Butner's Hall, Salem Hotel.

The stage was beautifully and attractively decorated with garlands, wreaths, and bouquets, hung in gay profusion, evincing skill and proficiency in the art of embellishment.

On the right side was to be seen the blue transparent figures 1854, indicating the year in which the Society was organized, and on the left, 1875 shone brilliantly in a rich pink colored light.

The large figures **21**, composed of an elegant collection of flowers of the finest and most brilliant colors, neatly and elegantly arranged, stood out conspicuously from the wall, giving the number of years the Society had been in existence.

The exercises of the evening were opened by the Chaplain, Mr. Jno. Brown, reading the 35th chapter of Isaiah. After which Mr. R. A. Hamilton, the President of the Society, followed with a brief address, in his usually felicitous and happy manner,—setting forth in a succinct account the origin of the Society, its present prosperous condition, and the vast amount of good which it has done in developing the talents and inspiring with noble ambition the many young men who have gone from it and taken eminent positions in the various profession and avocations of life.

After music by the Salem Cornet Band, Mr. Jno. W. Schott first orator, was introduced, and addressed the audience in an agreeable and forcible manner upon the subject "America." The manner and style of Mr. Schott's speech was very fine and did credit to himself and honor to the Society, and elicited rounds of applause from the appreciative hearers. It displayed originality, thought and care. He spoke of the brilliant success of this experimental Republican Government. It is right and proper, he said, that we should at this period, pause in our onward march, and gaze back over the past and ask ourselves the momentous question? Has this grand experimental Government, in the formation of which it is claimed that the wisdom and experience of all past ages were brought to bear, proven a success. He said, that the past had been a success and it now depended upon us to make the future equally so. That America was qualified by nature in every respect to become the foremost country in the world, for here were found the largest mountains, the longest rivers, grandest forest, most extensive plains, mightiest cataracts and the greatest lakes,—still he did not claim for America the Bard's dream of Utopia. He risked the witicism that his subject was unlike nearly everything else American, not being patented, but was open for discussion. We would like to follow up the speaker further, but space forbids.

Mr. Schott is a young man of very decided talent and will doubtless make his mark in life.

Mr. S. A. C. Everett, second orator, spoke upon the important and much disregarded fact "Every Question has Two Sides." It was upon the argumentative style, being rather an address to the reason than to the passions. The principal truth which he wished to impress upon the minds of his audience was that most of the troubles in life were caused by neglecting the principles taught in his subject.

To impress this fact, he used various beautiful illustrations. Among others he noticed the false ideas which some get by viewing human nature in either of its extremes. He gave a good illustration by comparing poverty and riches, and also spoke of the feverish zeal with which many pursue after fame, He very clearly showed how so much trouble had resulted to the world by neglecting this principal in the department of Theology, which has produced the different religious sects and has been the prime mover in all religious persecutions,

His peroration was a forcible illustration of the benefits to be derived from acting out this principle in practical life.

Time forbids us from giving a summary even of the most prominent points of the oration.

Mr. Everett's style possessed brevity without curtness, and was full of beautiful and flowery figures without being profuse. He is a clear and fluent speaker with an easy and winning manner.

The third and last orator was Mr. Frank Fries, who treated the audience to an able and eloquent oration on "Light." Setting out with a most impressive and sublime description of the universe, when all was chaos and confusion, before the great Creator said "Let there be light."

His definition of light was in accordance with the latest scientific theory—considering it to be wave motion—imperceptible pulsations of force, vibrating in a supposed intensely subtile ethereal medium, existing throughout all space.

He said that it was the heating of these waves against the retina, the sensitive nerve in the back portion of the eye, causing the phenomena of sight, 550 thousand millions of which enter the pupil of a man's eye in one second, the shortest division of our time. His allusion to the observations which ancient philosophers had made upon light, gave new points of much interest.

The remarks on the analysis of the sunbeam were given in a style highly calculated to interest all present. That every element in the created universe could be detected by its own peculiar spectrum and that the color of its light always depends upon the length of its pulsating waves, was probably novel to many.

He spoke of the sun as being the great central source of all light and therefore of all life and beauty in nature.

The peroration consisted of a beautiful simile—an analogy between light and truth, which was introduced in a very eloquent and happy manner.

The gentleman's speech indicated throughout much thought and considerable scientific research.

We would like to treat at some length upon many of the important points but space will not permit.

Mr. Fries is a late graduate of Davidson College, and a young man of much promise, with a mind characteristically of a practical and scientific tendency, and bids fair to make a useful citizen.

The closing address by Dr. H. T. Bahnson was marked by an earnest style, very appropriate for the occasion and was attentively heard by the intelligent and appreciative audience present.

We think each one of the speakers reflected much credit upon this Society, which has many claims upon the public; its usefulness is known to every one, and our citizens should take a greater interest in encouraging and fastening its success.

[COMMUNICATED.]

EDITORS PEOPLE'S PRESS:—I see in the Winston *Republican,* of the 20th ult., an article headed, "Outrages," in which the editor would like to get the ear of every man in Yadkin County, and professes to feel an attachment for the people of the county, he having once lived in it, &c.

He says: It is a notorious fact that, in many parts of the county, since the revenue disturbances of some three weeks since, a stranger cannot stop over night in the neighborhood without having his horse trimmed and disfigured and himself mistreated, the parties doing it believing him to belong to the "Revenue," and every such stranger is taken to so belong until he proves himself to the contrary.

Now, in reply, I will venture to say, there never has been a *stranger's* horse trimmed in the county, or himself mistreated, since the late disturbances. It is true that a man of our own county, *not* a stranger, has acted as Deputy Sheriff for years, and I think is now acting as such, went late one night to a negro's house and stayed all night, (the man of the house not being at home) and his horse was trimmed slightly, but have no idea it had anything to do with Revenue disturbances, it would look more like Civil Rights disturbances, as I understand the negro man would not go home that night, after finding the deputy had put up at his house, and just let the deputy and ballance of his family "fight it out."

He then says: Officers of the law do not escape the vengeance of these midnight marauding parties, and being subjected to such treatment.

Now the truth is, the officers of the law did some time ago make a raid in the county, and stayed all night within 4 miles of where they literally destroyed stills and fixtures, and the next morning the tails of their horses were bobbed off, and four bridles missing.

I write this in order to let you know the true state of affairs, as far as I know them, and that the people of Yadkin are as much opposed to such things generally as the Editor of the Winston *Republican* can be, and would do as much to prevent it; but such things do happen, and even worse, in other counties.

I have never heard any person speak of the trimming horses tails or cutting up stills, but is opposed to it. It is wrong, and any such thing should not be countenanced by any community. And I think now, that strangers and officers of the law are as safe in Yadkin County, as they would be in Forsyth or any other county in the United States.

He then says: From these circumstances the Revenue Department argues that its officers are not safe in attempting to execute the law.

The consequence will be the next news we hear an armed body of men, soldiers, if you please, will be parading the county, and the whole people of the county have to suffer the indignities consequent upon such a state of recklessness and unlawful acts of the few.

Now the *Republican* must be a pretty good prophet, for at the time he says the department argues the officers will not be safe in executing the law, the soldiers were already in the county, and had been several days, and I suppose he knew it. At the close of his article, he says he hopes to hear no *more threats.* In reading his piece, I don't see he has charged that any threats were made, and I do not think any have been made. And as to the whole people of the county having to suffer the indignities consequent upon such a state of recklessness.—I do not think the officers in command are that kind of grit, for I am pretty certain some of them are gentlemen, and would not punish a person unless he was guilty.

YADKIN.

FOR THE PRESS.

COVINGTON, TIPTON COUNTY, TENN.
May 25, 1875.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—With your permission, I will endeavor to give the readers of the PRESS a brief communication from West Tennessee.

I am natively a citizen of Forsyth county, North Carolina, but recently from New Jersey. I came from N. J., to West Tennessee, about the 1st of October, 1874, having spent the Spring and Summer of '74, in the former State.

Directly after I came to this country I became acquainted with one, "Mr. Hard Times," a very troublesome fellow indeed, who still seems determined to dwell among us, to the utter dislike of everybody.

This spring the farming community of this section were tormented with a *new pest* in the shape of the "buffalo gnat." This pestiferous little creature is about as large as the common "wheat fly," and has its origin upon the waters. They breed here principally upon the waters of the Mississippi and Hatchie Rivers, whence they were driven out by the winds this spring into the surrounding country, to the distance of many miles, They proved to be a very dangerous pest to horses and mules, and hurtful to cattle of almost every kind. It is reported that within less than 100 miles from Memphis, $100,000 worth of horses and mules have been killed by them. From the 18th to the 25th of April these gnats were so numerous and ravenous that those who had horses under their care and protection were necessarily obliged to grease them well at least a half dozen times a day, in order to prevent the gnats from killing them. There were also wood-fires kept up all over the country in order to create smoke as a protection against the gnats for the "out stock."

The little "buffaloes" are all gone now; but where to no one knows, and I guess no one cares, that is if they are too far off to ever get back here again. There is a species of the cut-worm here, that is now doing a serious damage to some of the corn and cotton crops. But it has, as yet, made its appearance only in certain localities, and we hope it will not prove to be a fatal injury.

The cause of hard times here is by some assigned to recent failures in the cotton crops. Yet many believe that an erroneous system of farming has been the greater cause of the present subordinate condition of this country, viz: raising altogether cotton and no grain, and depending entirely upon the Northern States for supplies. But I am glad to inform the readers of this article that a different plan of farming is now being adopted in West-Tennessee, which I think is partly the good work of the Grangers. It is estimated that there were two-thirds more wheat sown in this county (Tipton) last fall than was ever known to be sown in one season. There has also been an unusual amount of corn planted in Tipton this spring, and a few farmers have entirely excluded the cotton plant, and have substituted its place with, grass and stock. The wheat in this section looks fine and promises an abundant yield.

As I intended to be brief I will close for this time. Yours truly,
L. C. HOLDER.

WM. G. BAHNSON & CO.

Builders and Repairers of

CARRIAGES, BUGGIES, &c.

WE have secured the services of competent workmen, and flatter ourselves able to please all our friends and the public generally, in the style, quality and price of our work.

Call and examine our collection of patterns to which we are constantly adding.

All first class work guaranteed.

W. G. BAHNSON & CO.,
Opposite J. W. Fries' Tanyard, SALEM, N C.
Feb 25,1875-8

Mrs. J. E. Mickey,
Salem, N. C.,

Has just returned from Philadelphia and New York, where she has carefully selected a complete stock of

MILLINERY GOODS

of the latest, best, and moat fashionable styles.

Ladies are request to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere.

J. E. MICKEY.
Salem, N. C.,

Manufacturers and deals in all kinds of **TIN WARE,** Wholesale and Retail, A complete assortment always in Store.

NORTHERN AND GREENSBORO STOVES always on hand and sold at prices which cannot fail to please.

Besides the above I have a full lot of

General Merchandise

of every description, at accommodating prices, for cash or barter.

ONE AND TWO HORSE WAGONS

of various Manufactures always on hand.

Thankkful for past favors we solicit a continuance of the same.

Salem, N. C. May 13, 1875. No. 19-3m.

SPRING GREETING.

To our numerous Customers:

We have the pleasure of stating to you that our sales for the past year were very satisfactory, and that our facilities for supplying your wants, are greater than ever.

We write to advise you of the large and complete assortment of Goods which we have recently purchased for **CASH,** *in the Northern Cities, and are now offering for sale.*

To enumerate the many articles of our stock is unnecessary, since you all know the various lines of merchandise that we keep. We can only assure you that we have a very full and attractive supply of Goods, and that our prices are as **LOW AS THE LOWEST.**

We hope that our present customers may continue their dealings with us, and that other friends and strangers may give us a call before supplying their needs. To all we extend our cordial welcome.

Gratefully,

PATTERSON & CO.
Salem, N. C., April 15th, 1875

Another Candidate
FOR
PUBLIC FAVOR.

THE UNDERSIGNED having secured the old stand of PFOHL & STOCKTON, have filled it with a very handsome and

Entirely New Stock of
General Merchandise,
CONSISTING OF
Dry Goods,
OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS,

NOTIONS, GROCERIES, SHOES AND BOOTS, DRUGS, DYE-STUFFS, CROCKERY, HARDWARE, STATIONERY, &c., &c.,

which they offer to the public

AT REDUCED PRICES.

Mr. E. A. EBERT, the managing partner, cordially invites his old customers and friends to call and give our goods an inspection.

EBERT & CO.

Salem, N. C., April 8th, 1875.-14-tf.

OIL! OIL! OIL! OIL!

Good Oil for Sewing Machines.
" " " Threshing "
" " " Mowing "
" " " All kinds of Machinery.

For sale at the SALEM AGRICULTURAL WORKS,
Salem, N. C. May, 13 No. 19.

A BARGAIN.

PATTERSON & CO., have on consignment 3 hogsheads of SYRUP, which they offer at the extremely low price of 25 cents per gallon—by the package. Merchants are requested to call and examine.

Salem, N. C., May 27, 1875-21 1m.

100,000 lbs. Oil Casting Wanted! At the Salem Agricultural Works, Salem, N. C.

M. H. LANGFELD. M. H. LANGFELD.

$50,000!

LOOK TO YOUR INTEREST!

ECONOMY IS WEALTH!

I am now Prepared to offer Special Bargains in

Groceries, Provisions, Dry Goods, Clothing, Notions, Boots, Shoes, Hats, Furniture, Ladies' and Gents' Furnishing Goods, Millinery Goods, &c., &c., &c.

I HAVE A STOCK OF UPWARDS OF

FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS,

Which having been paid for in ☞ CASH, and having been bought in the Eastern Markets at the very LOWEST figures,

☞ I BOTH CAN AND WILL UNDERSELL ANY COMPETION WITHIN A RADIUS OF 100 MILES.

FIRST CLASS GOODS ONLY.

I have given FOUR WEEKS undivided attention to the selection of a stock in the East, which in QUALITY and PRICE, was especially designed for this market, and will clearly show that I have made the interests of my customers my sole aim.

FIVE REASONS WHY I CAN UNDERSELL ALL COMPETITION.

1st. I personally superintend the purchase and sale of my Stock.
2nd. I buy only for CASH, and my discounts are already a very heavy portion of the profits of others.
3rd. Having a buyer constantly in the Northern markets, can always give my patrons the benefit of any decline, and am prepared to offer novelties.
4th. Having TWO stores, I buy in LARGE QUANTITIES, and from FIRST HANDS only, and thereby save the Jobbers' profit, in the purchase of my stock.
5th. I have pruned my expenses to the very lowest figures, and give my customers benefit of same.

Thanking my friends and the community at large for their kind encouragement in the past, I now assure them that I will endeavor to do more than deserve it in the future, and respectfully solicit a continuance of their patronage,

JOBBING A SPECALTY.

☞ COUNTRY MERCHANTS will do well to call and examine my Stock before purchasing elsewhere.

WINSTON, N. C., APRIL 8th, 1875.

WOMMACK & CO.
HAVE
A SPLENDID STOCK OF GOODS.
☞ GO AND SEE THEM, ☜

Poetry.

DOMESTIC DIPLOMACY.

She was watching at the window,
As I hurried down the street,
In the simple brown merino
That I fancy looks so neat,
And her smile I thought portentious,
It was so exceeding sweet.

Then she met me at the threshold
With a very loving kiss,
That recalled the early stages
Of our matrimonial bliss,
And I felt at once a tremor—
Was there anything amiss?

No! The children were all quiet,
And the heart was very bright,
And my pet—our roguish Charlie—
Was quite festal in his white;
Yet I braced myself for something,
Be that something what it might.

My chair was near the fire,
And my slippers by its side—
My pipe was very handy,
And my papers open wide,
And she wore the pretty breast-pin
That I gave her when a bride.

The dinner was perfection
It was lavish without waste;
The soup was vermicilli,
And exactly to my taste,
While the desert was a triumph
Of artistic skill in paste.

And when the meal was over,
And the inner man at rest,
She drew her chair beside me,
With the baby on her breast,
I felt, and so I told her,
I was one among the blest.

Oh! the smile of tender radiance
That illumined all her face,
As I clasped her to my bosom
In a lover's fond embrace,
It was then she softly whispered,
"Won't you let me have that lace?"

Humorous.

It was a young woman with as many white flounces around her as the planet Saturn has rings. She gave the music stool a whirl or two, and fluffed down in it like a twirl of soapsuds in a hand basin. Then she pushed up her cuffs as if she was going to fight for the Champion's belt. Then she worked her wrists and hands—to limber 'em, I suppose—and spread out her fingers until they looked as though they would pretty much cover the key-board from the growling end down to the little squeaky one. Then these two hands of hers made a jump at the keys as if they were a couple of tigers coming down upon a flock of black and white sheep, and the piano gave a great howl, as if its tail had been trod upon. Dead stop—so still you could hear your hair growing. Then another howl as if the cow had two tails, and you had trodden on both of 'em at once, and then a grand clatter and scramble and string of jumps, up and down, back and forward, one hand over the other like a stampede of rats and mice more than anything I call music.—*Oliver Wendell Holmes.*

Some indignant person wrote to know who was the author of a sharp article in a Texas paper, to which the journal replied: "The man who wrote that article was a blacksmith early in life, later he was a deck hand on a steamboat; then he was a cow boy on the frontier, but of late years he has followed the profession of a prize-fighter. He only became an editor to reduce his flesh by starvation, so as to become more successful in his peculiar line." No further inquiries were made.

He laid down the basket of chips he had pilfered, and looking hard at the urchin who had been making a target of him with a "nigger killer," said: "Whar was you raised?"

"Shucargo," said the youngster.

"In the Norf?"

"Yeth thur."

"Tought so. Suddern white folks' chilern wuddunt do like dat. Lemme tell you, honey, manners gwine to carry you furder dan money. You hear me!"—*Dallas (Texas) Herald.*

An Alexandria maiden, because her father forbid the banns, put all her lover's letters into a bushel basket, set fire to them, and then sat down in the flames with suicide intentions, but will probably recover. This should serve as a warning to young men, when writing to their sweet-hearts, not to employ "words that burn."

HOME EVIDENCE.
FOR THE
WILSON SEWING MACHINE.

We, the undersigned, citizens of Forsyth County, N. C., do cheerfully and most respectfully say to persons desirous of purchasing a *reliable Sewing Machine* for their family use, that we have in use in our families, one of the *Wilson New Underfeed Shuttle Sewing Machines*, as sold by Mr. A. M. Jones, Agent here, and find them to do all family sewing, on both *course* and *fine* fabrics with ease, and to our satisfaction, and believe them to be unsurpassed for general family purposes, by *any machine* now before the public, besides being much *lower* in *price* than *any other* of the *first-class machines:*

H. L. Siffore, Wm. Detmar, C. A. Winkler, Mrs. A. Brown, Tailoress, S. J. Veach, E. A. Vogler, Dr. J. W. Hunter, F. W. Meller, Mrs C. H. Wiley, Albert S. Jones, Mrs. Bettie Laugenour, Dr. Henry T. Bahnson, H. W. Shore P. Master, A. C. Vogler, S. T. Mickey, R. T. Linville, Mrs. John Nicholson, Mrs. Judge T. J. Wilson, Miss A. E. Butner, Frank Stafford, Mrs. Bettie Brooks, J. H. Zevely, Druggist, W. A. Lemly, Cashier Salem Bank.

Any one desiring or hoping for stronger or better evidence than the above, that the "Wilson" is not *only* the *cheapest* but the *very best first-class Sewing Machine* yet made, for all *classes* of *family* sewing, shall find their desires fail or their hopes perish; for *better evidence* hath *no machine*, no matter *what* the *class* or what the *price*.

Apply to A. M. JONES, Agent,
Salem, N. C.
For Davie, Davidson, Forsyth and Stokes Counties.

JOHN D. SIEWERS,
MANUFACTURER OF
CABINET FURNITURE,
AT THE OLD STAND,
SALEM, - - N. C.

FURNITURE always on hand or made to order.
ALSO
Ready Made Coffins,
of various sizes and finish.

Orders for FURNITURE OR COFFINS promptly attended to. Prices to suit the times.

"AS CHEAP AS THE CHEAPEST."

January 21, 1875.

D. P. MAST.
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
WINSTON, N. C.

WILL practice in the Courts of Forsyth, and adjoining Counties.

☞ Pays special attention to the settlement of Estates and to Southern Claims.

Office in the Court-House. 6-1y.

JOHN H. ZEVELY,

POST OFFICE BUILDING, SALEM, N. C

THOSE who wish to supply themselves with fresh and reliable
DRUGS & MEDCINES,
can always find them at the above establishment, at reasonable prices.

FANCY ARTICLES,
PERFUMERY, SOAPS,
NOTIONS,
PATENT MEDICINES.
MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS,
FINE CUTLERY, &c.
FINE TOBACCO, CIGARS.

SAFETY LAMPS.
NON EXPLOSIVE, at manufacturer's prices, at CROSLAND'S.
5-tf.

BEST PORTO RICO MOLASSES at CROSLAND'S.
5-tf.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR and SYRUP at CROSLAND'S.
5-tf.

MOCA, JAVA, LAGUYRA, RIO AND PEA BERRY COFFEE at CROSLAND'S.
5-tf.

ARROWROOT, OYSTER AND OTHER CRACKERS at CROSLAND'S.
5-tf.

BEST BEAT HOMINY at CROSLAND'S.
5-tf.

ADVERTISING: Cheap: Good: *Systematic.* All persons who contemplate making contracts with newspapers for the insertion of advertisements, should send **25 cents** to Geo. P. Rowell & Co., 41 Park Row, New York, for their PAMPHLET-BOOK *(ninety-seventh edition)*, containing lists of over 2,000 newspapers and estimates, showing the cost. Advertisements taken for leading papers in many States at a tremendous reduction from publisher's rates. GET THE BOOK. No. 11. 1y.

NEW YORK TRIBUNE.
"THE LEADING AMERICAN NEWSPAPER."
THE BEST ADVERTISING MEDIUM.
DAILY, $10 A YEAR. SEMI-WEEKLY, $3. WEEKLY, $2.
POSTAGE FREE TO THE SUBSCRIBER. Specimen Copies and Advertising Rates Free. Weekly, in clubs of 30 or more, only $1, postage paid. Address the TRIBUNE, N. Y. No. 11, 1y.

$5 @ $20 per day. Agents wanted. All classes of working people of both sexes, young and old, make more money at work for us, in their own localities, during their spare moments, or all the time, than at any thing else. We offer employment that will pay handsomely for every hour's work. Full particulars, terms, &c., sent free. Send us your address at once. Don't delay. Now is the time. Don't look for work or business elsewhere, until you have learned what we offer.
No. 11. 1y. G. STINSON & Co., Portland, Me.

$75 A WEEK to Agents to sell an article SALEABLE AS FLOUR. Profits immense. Package free. Address, BUCKEYE M'F'G CO., Marion, Ohio. No. 11. 1y.

A. N. ZEVELY,
[Late Assistant Post-Master General.]
ATTENDS TO BUSINESS
BEFORE THE VARIOUS
Departments of the Government
OFFICE 421. E. STREET,
OPPOSITE POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT.
☞ Post-Office Address, Lock Box, 79 Washington City, D. C.

SAY!!
Is Your Life Insured?
IF not, have it done at once, but first come to the undersigned and examine statements showing the standing of *all* the different Companies, and then select the strongest and safest. The *best* is always good enough, and in Life Insurance it will cost *less* than an inferior article.

THE CONNECTICUT MUTUAL
is the second largest Life Company in the world, and will insure your life on the most reasonable terms.
Its expenses are *less* than any other Company, therefore its dividends *can* be and *are* greater, reducing the premiums to the actual cost of insurance, for there are no Stockholders to take the largest share of the profits.
Do not take my word for it, but come and examine the figures for yourselves.
J. A. LINEBACK, *Agent.*
Salem, N. C. March 5, 1874.-10

THE MORNING STAR.
PUBLISHED DAILY, BY
WM. H. BERNARD
Wilmington, N. C.
Rates of Subscription in advance:

One copy one year (postage paid,)	$7.00
" " six months, " "	4.00
" " three months, " "	2.25
" " one month " "	1.00

THE DAILY NEWS.
PUBLISHED BY THE
NEWS PUBLISHING COMPANY,
Raleigh, N. C.
CASH—INVARABLY IN ADVANCE.
DAILY EDITION

One copy one year,	$7.00
" " six months,	$3.50
" " three mohths,	$2.00
WEEKLY EDITION.	
One copy one year	$2.00

FANCY
GOODS & TOYS.
THE finest assortment of FANCY GOODS and TOYS in town at
F. W. Meller's Bazaar,
now on hand and still more coming, such as
CHINA,
GLASS,
PARIAN,
MARBLE,
LAVA WARE, &c.,
as well as a good assortment of DOLLS, COMMON TOYS, &c., for the little folks.
Also all kinds of CONFECTIONERY such as fresh, plain and fancy
CANDIES,
CAKES,
ORANGES,
LEMONS,
BANANAS,
FIGS,
RAISINS,
DATES,
CURRANTS,
CITRON, and
all kinds of FRESH NUTS.
Thankful for the patronage bestowed by a generous public, I hope, by a close attention to business, to merit a continuance of the same.
Remember, our establishment is headquarters for FANCY GOODS, TOYS and CONFECTIONS.
F. W. MELLER.
Salem, N. C., Dec. 3, 1874.

Go to the Salem Agricultural Works for PLOWS, Cultivators, Horse Powers, Threshers and Cleaners, Mowers and Reapers, Grain Drills, Horse Rakes, Feed Cutters, Cider Mills, Corn Shellers, or any other Agricultural Implements.

FIRST CLASS NOTION AND VARIETY STORE.
J. BLICKENDERFER,
South Side Public Square, Salem, N. C.
ALWAYS ALERT
TO PROCURE FOR HIS CUSTOMERS ALL THE ADVANTAGES
GOOD BUYING
Can give them, has enabled him to offer to the Public a
SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF GOODS.
A NEW LINE OF ARTICLES RARE, RICH AND TASTY, consisting of
China, Glass, Lava and Parian Ware,
FANCY GOODS, FANCY BOXES, AND LADIES' WORK BOXES, &c.
Very beautiful and suited for Presents.
☞ **New Styles of Goods received every few days.**
J. BLICKENDERFER.
Salem, N. C. April 15, 1875. SOUTH SIDE PUBLIC SQUAR

CLOTHING! CLOTHING!! CLOTHING!!!
NOW IS YOUR TIME TO GET GOOD BARGAINS.
☞ **GO TO THE BALTIMORE CLOTHING HOUSE,**
East Side Court-House Square,
WINSTON, N. C.,
OF
BRAFMAN & SCHRÖDER,
WHO beg to call the attention of their many patrons and the public generally, to their NEW AND FULL ASSORTMENT OF
SPRING AND SUMMER CLOTHING,
OF THE LATEST STYLES AND FASHIONS.
Having just returned from Baltimore, after a two weeks' careful selection of stock, we are prepared to sell at **Less Figures** than any other dealer in this or adjoining counties, having the advantage of **Manufacturing our own Goods.** We are prepared to sell either
WHOLESALE OR RETAIL,
READY-MADE CLOTHING, BOOTS, SHOES, HATS, CAPS and GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS AT PRICES TO SUIT PURCHASERS.
☞ **COUNTRY MERCHANTS** would do well to call and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere, as we are prepared to SUPPLY THEIR WANTS AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.
Clothing Cut and made to Order a specialty.
April 8th, 1875-14-3m.

R. H. BATTLE, Jr., President. C. B. ROOT, Vice President..
SEATON GALES, Secretary. P LASKI COWPER Supervisor,
NORTH CAROLINA
HOME INSURANCE COMPANY,
RALEIGH, N. C.
INSURES ALL CLASSES OF

INSURABLE PROPERTY,
AGAINST LOSS OR DAMAGE BY FIRE,
On the Most Reasonable Terms.
☞ **Losses Promptly Adjusted and Paid.** ☜
☞ **Encourage Home Institutions.** ☜
J W. BEARD, Agent, at Kernersville, N. C.
J. A. LINEBACK, Agent, at Salem, N

HODGIN, HINSHAW & CO.,
WINSTON, N. C.,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN
General Merchandise,
AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS,
FERTILIZERS,
GUANO, PLASTERS, &c.,
HONEST AND FAIR DEALING OUR MOTTO.
OUR STOCK OF
SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,
is now complete, comprising all classes usually kept by us, every cent of which were bought for cash and will be sold for a small profit. As our house is the oldest, largest, best known and does the largest business of any house in either town, it is useless to enumerate the articles comprising our stock, but we wish to call attention to our fine Shoes for Ladies, manufactured expressly for us by the Winchester, Va., Shoe factory, every pair warranted, also to our stock of Charlottsville, Va., Cassimeres, Bleached and Brown Domestics and Shirtings, Dress Goods, Cottonades, &c. An examination of our stock and prices will show that we mean what we say and say what we mean. We offer no baits, nor resort to no rascally tricks to catch trade.—We invite everybody to examine our goods and prices. Country merchants will find it to their interest to deal with us.
Buy only the best and most Reliable Fertilizer.
JUST RE EIVED AND FOR SALE

350 Bags	Genuine Guano at	$ 80 00
580 Bags	Whann's Raw Bone Super Phosphate	55 00
80 Bags	Watson & Clarks Super Phosphate	55 00
100 Bags	Pacific Guano	55 00
100 Bags	Zell Tobacco Fertilizer	65 00

Also a large stock of all sorts and sizes of **THE WATT PLOWS.**

NURSERY AGENCY.
Very Choice Trees and Plants.
HAVING TAKEN THE AGENCY FOR Mr. G. S. Bellis' extensive "Butterwood Nursery," located at Littleton, in this State, I am now prepared to fill orders for TREES and PLANTS of the choicest and most desirable varieties, and on the most satisfactory terms.
I would call special attention to the new and very early varieties of PEACHES—The BEATRICE, LOUISE and RIVERS—all ripening ahead of Hale. These have now been thoroughly tested in this country, and have obtained the commendation of all who have seen them.
Mr. Bellis commenced packing his Beatrice last year, (from 5,000 trees) on the 5th of June, shipped them to New York, where they ALL arrived in PERFECT ORDER, and sold for $6 to $8 per bushel crate.—Here they will ripen from the 12th to the 20th of June.
Prices of Beatrice, Louise and Rivers $4 per doz and $20 per 100. Other varieties, as per Catalogue.
I would also direct attention to the NEWMAN SEEDLING STRAWBERRY of Southern origin, well known and very highly esteemed for a number of years,—but until recently, closely held in private hands.—This berry is large, of finer flavor than Wilson's and two weeks earlier, remaining in bearing for nearly three months, and is perfectly adapted to our soil and climate. It is a remarkably firm and solid berry.
Prices of Plants,—50 cents per doz; $3 50 per 100; $20 per 1000.
A large stock of PURE WILSON'S ALBANY on hand. Plants very fine. Send for Catalogue.
E. W. LINEBACK.
Salem, N. C., Nov. 5, 1874.

A CARD.
The Supreme Court, having by their judgment, replaced on the Bench, the late incumbent in this District:
I notify my friends and the public, that I have resumed the practice of the law, in the Counties of Stokes, Davie, Davidson and Forsyth.
Prompt attention will be given to legal business entrusted to me.
THOS. J. WILSON.
Winston, N. C., Feb. 1st, 1875.

The SALEM PLOWS work well in all kinds of soil. Manufactured by the Salem Agricultural Works, Salem, N. C.

UNUSUAL ATTRACTIONS
AT
MRS. DOUTHIT'S
MILLINERY STORE,
SALEM, N. C.
HAVING OPENED A NEW AND SPLENDID ASSORTMENT of Goods in my line, I offer them at such prices as bring them within the means of all to purchase the LATEST STYLES of NEW
SPRING & SUMMER
HATS AND BONNETS,
SASHES AND RIBBONS,
FRENCH AND AMERICAN FLOWERS,
LACES AND EDGINGS,
RUFFS AND RUFFLING. A large assortment of
LADIES' TIES, LINEN AND LACE COLLARS,
KID & BELIN GLOVES, BRAIDS & SWITCHES,
HOSIERY AND CORSETS.
Perfumeries and Extracts and many other articles in my line.
Jet Jewelry and Necklaces, the latest and most beautiful styles just received.
Mrs. Douthit returns thanks for the very liberal encouragement received, and hopes to be able to please her friends and the public, in future.
☞ **Call at the Store, one door above W. T. Vogler's Jewelry establishment.**
Salem, N. C., April 22, 1875.-15-tf.

A NEW SUPPLY OF
AUTOGRAPH AND WRITING ALBUMS,
AT THE BOOK STORE.

PIEDMONT AIR-LINE RAILWAY.
RICHMOND & DANVILLE, RICHMOND & DANVILLE R. W., N. C. DIVISION, AND NORTH-WESTERN N. C. R. W.

CONDENSED TIME TABLE.
In effect on and after Tuesday, April 27th, 1875.
GOING NORTH.

Stations.	Mail.	Exp'r.
Leave Charlotte,	9.24 A. M.	8.20 A. M.
" Air-line Junction,	9.32 "	8.50 "
" Salisbury,	11.48 "	10.52 "
" Greensboro,	2.20 P. M.	1.35 P. M.
" Danville,	5.44 "	4.05 "
" Dundee,	5.56 "	4.13 "
" Burkville,	11.35 "	8.36 "
Arrive Richmond,	2.22 P. M.	11.17 "

GOING SOUTH.

Stations.	Mail.	Exp'r.
Leave Richmond,	1.38 P. M.	5.08 A. M.
" Burkville,	4.52 "	8.35 "
" Dundee,	10.33 "	1.17 P. M.
" Danville,	10.39 "	1.21 "
" Greensboro,	2.00 A. M.	4.23 "
" Salisbury,	4.34 "	6.45 "
" Air-line Junction,	7.05 "	8.39 "
Arrive Charlotte,	7. 15 A. M.	8.47 "

Stations.	GOING EAST Mail.	GOING WEST Mail.
Leave Greensboro,	2.15 A. M.	Arrive 1.15 A.M.
" Comp'y Shops,	3.58 "	Leaves 11.57 "
" Raleigh,	7.33 A. M.	" 7.52 "
Arrive Goldsboro,	10.05 "	" 5.00 P.M

NORTH-WESTERN N. C. R. W.—SALEM BRANCH.

Leave Greensboro,	4.30, P. M.
Arrive at Salem,	6.13 P. M.
Leave Salem	9.20, A. M.
Arrive at Greensboro,	11 19 A. M.

Passenger train leaving Raleigh at 7.52 P. M. connects at Greensboro with the Northern bound train; making the quickest time to all northern cities. Price of Tickets same as via other routes.
Trains to and from points East of Greensboro connect at Greensboro with Mail Trains to and from points North and South.
Two Trains daily, both ways.
On Sundays Lynchburg Accommodation leave Richmond at 9.00 a. m., arrive at Burkeville 12.43, p. m., leave Burkeville 4.35. a. m., arrive at Richmond, 7.58, a. m.
NO CHANGE OF CARS BETWEEN CHARLOTTE AND RICHMOND, 282 MILES.
For further information, address
S. E. ALLEN, General Ticket Agent
Greensboro, N. C.
T. M. R. TALCOTT,
Engineer and Gen'l Superintendent.

GO TO THE
BARGAIN STORE!
PFOHL & STOCKTON
Winston, N. C.,
Wholesale and Retail
MERCHANTS.
JOSEPH STOCKTON has just returned from the Northern Markets where he has laid in the largest stock of
SPRING GOODS
Ever before purchased by his house, and as they were bought low for cash, they defy all competition for ELEGANCE VARIETY AND CHEAPNESS, and the public will find it
☞ TRUE ECONOMY ☜
to purchase from them.
Our customers will find a full line of
Dry Goods, Dress Goods, Notions, Jeans, Domestics, Boots, Shoes, Hats, Hardware, Queensware and Groceries,
and everything else desired in this market.
☞ By persistent, legitimate and honest efforts, we have labored to make, and have succeeded in establishing the reputation that our house is the cheapest
BARGAIN STORE
in this section of the State.
☞ Our purchases are made direct from MANUFACTURERS, or their agents, and our patrons are hereby assured, that we intend in the future, (and we offer our past as a guarantee of the future,) to sustain the reputation of selling good, reliable Goods at a small advance on cost.
Wholesale Department
☞ We cordially invite the merchants of Western North Carolina to buy from us at New York prices, thereby saving time and expenses.

AT COST!
WITH a view to a change of business, we offer our entire stock of
BOOTS AND SHOES,
either in JOB LOTS or at RETAIL at cost.
As our stock embraces a good assortment of the best Gent's, Ladies' and Children's fine work, also
Men's, Boy's, Women's and Misses' HEAVY SHOES
from the best Manufacturers, great inducements are offered to the purchaser to *call early.*
S. H. & S. A. C. EVERETT.
Main Street, Salem, N. C.
April 22, 1875.

To the Debtors of
E. L. HEGE AND HEGE BROTHERS,
BANKRUPTS.
YOU are hereby distinctly *notified* to come and make *payment* at once to the undersigned, or proceedings, without delay, will be taken to enforce the payment of these debts in the United States Court where the homestead exemptions have recently been over-ruled.
J. W. HUNTER, Assignee.
April 22, 1875.

The Salem Plows are sure to please Manufactured by the Salem Agricultura Works, Salem, N. C.

FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE.

For sale at prices to suit the times.
LIGHT running and very quiet, has long been tested as a first class
MACHINE,
and being made of the finest steel, having no wire springs, cog-wheels or cams to get out of order, its
DURABILITY IS UNQUESTIONABLE
and perfect working is not to be surpassed. Has a shuttle making the stitch alike on both sides, has
THE REVERSIBLE FEED.
sewing backwards or forwards as no other machine can do.
This being a great convenience in fastening seams. We furnish a
SIDE OR BACK FEED,
to suit the purchaser, and further, we
GUARANTEE SATISFACTION.
We allow a discount from our present LOW PRICES, TO CLUBS OF THREE.
Send your orders and we will see that proper instruction is given you in the use of the machine and that you are fully satisfied in your choice.
Always on hand. Machines of other makes which have been taken in exchange, for sale very low.
Agents Wanted.
F. G. CARTLAND,
General Agent for the Company.
Greensboro, N. C.
☞ **HODGIN, HINSHAW & CO.,**
Agents, Winston, N. C.

Ornamental Plants.
Agency Established in Salem.
THE Subscriber is pleased to announce that Mr. JOHN H. SHULTZ has been appointed Agent for Salem and vicinity of the Kelvyn Nursery.—Shade Trees, Evergreens, Flowering Shrubs, Roses, Dutch Bulbs, Flower Seeds, Greenhouse and Hothouse Plants, and Hardy Border Plants in 1800 varieties, grown in North Carolina, and adapted to our wants. Prices as low as any reputable house in the United States. Full descriptive catalogues may be obtained of the Agent. Plans furnished for the entire improvement of Public and Private Grounds, and the outfit of trees and lowers supplied. References in any part of the State.
C. B. DENSON,
Nov. 12, 1874. Pittsboro, N. C.

BLATCHLEY'S

Improved CUCUMBER WOOD PUMP is the acknowledged STANDARD of the market, by popular verdict, the best pump for the least money. Attention is invited to Blatchley's Improved Bracket, the Drop Check Valve, which can be withdrawn without disturbing the joints, and the copper chamber which never cracks, scales or rusts and will last a lifetime. For sale by Dealers and the trade generally. In order to be sure that you get Blatchley's Pump, be careful and see that it has my trade-mark as above. If you do not know where to buy, descriptive circulars, together with the name and address of the agent nearest you, will be promptly furnished by addressing with stamp,
CHAS. G. BLATCHLEY, Manufacturer,
506 Commerce St., Philadelphia, Pa.
Feb. 75.1818, -7-9m.

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BLUM'S BOOKSTORE

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KING OF NO-LAND,	25 "
SYLVIA'S CHOICE,	50 "
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JESSIE TRIM,	50 "
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I have several tracts of land for sale, some well improved, and others without improvements, and embracing some good fresh tobacco land.
Terms easy to purchasers.
I have also several farms to rent for next year, which are in good order.
No cropper need apply unless well known, or recommended by responsible parties.
For further particulars apply to
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